

F
1204
C82



MEXICAN TOPICS
FOR
THE NEW STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK



Class F1204

Book C82

Copyright N^o

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.



MEXICAN TOPICS

PREPARED FOR

THE NEW STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK

BY

JUAN HUMBERTO CORNYN, B.A., LL.B., B.E.

DIRECTOR COLEGIO PAN-AMERICANO, MEXICO CITY

CHICAGO

F. E. COMPTON AND COMPANY

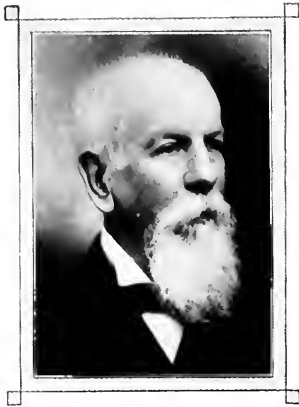
1910

F1204
C92

COPYRIGHT, 1910
BY CHANDLER B. BEACH

31
©CL.A256796

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND HIS CABINET



JUSTINO FERNANDEZ
Minister of Justice
JOSE IVES LIMANTOUR
Minister of Finance
OLEGARIO MOLINA
Minister of Fomento (Encouragement)

RAMON CORRAL
Minister of Interior and Vice-President
PORFIRIO DIAZ
PRESIDENT
IGNACIO MARISCAL
Minister of Foreign Relations

LEANDRO FERNANDEZ
Minister of Public Works
JUSTO SIERRA
Minister of Public Instruction
MANUEL GONZALEZ COSIO
Minister of War and Marine

MEXICAN TOPICS

A

ACADEMY—ACUÑA

Academy, San Carlos, the National School of Fine Arts of Mexico, first established in the Mint Building, in Mexico City, by order of Charles III of Spain in 1778. At first it was only a school of engineering; but, three years later, classes in painting, sculpture and architecture were added. In 1785, the "Academy of Noble Arts of San Carlos of New Spain" was opened; and six years later the school was removed to its present quarters. Owing to political troubles the academy was several times temporarily closed, but it never really ceased to exist. It is now in a flourishing condition, is one of the most popular educational institutions of the Capital and receives much attention from the Mexican government.

Academy, National Military, The, occupies a part of Chapultepec Castle, the official residence of the president of the republic. From 300 to 400 students are in attendance each year. It is the chief training school for the army and it furnishes an excellent engineering course. The instruction is much similar to that of West Point. (See CHAPULTEPEC).

Acamapitzin, (*â-kâm'â-pêt'sên*) (Prince of the Reeds), the first king of the Mexicans (1352-89), was prudent, wise and brave and especially fitted to govern his people during their early days of struggle. His long reign of 37 years is noted for the advancement made by the Mexicans. So noted was this advancement that Acamapitzin has been called the Alfred the Great of Mexican history. When he came to the throne the Aztecs were practically confined to the city of Mexico (Tenochtitlan); it was tributary to the Tepanecas; but notwithstanding the heavy tribute exacted by the latter, the city of Tenochtitlan grew steadily during this reign; stone buildings were erected, canals built and a trade with the neighboring tribes established. So fair and just was the government that many people from other tribes

cast in their lot with the Mexicans; this was the beginning of that rapid growth and progress which soon made the Aztecs the ruling power in the lands between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific.

Acambaro (*â-kâm'bâ-rô*), a town in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, situated at the junction of two important lines of the National Railways of Mexico, about 180 miles from the City of Mexico, and lies in the Lerma Valley, one of the most fertile spots in the state. It was founded in 1526, four years after the Spanish conquest, and was for many years a very important midway place on the old highway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. As it is on the main highway to the capital, it has often, especially during the revolutionary period in Mexican history, been the theatre of many stormy events. Population 15,000.

Acapulco. See page 1214.

Acevedo, Gaspar de Zuñiga y. See ZUÑIGA.

Acuña (*â-kôôn'yâ*), **Juan de**, Marquis of Casafuerte, a native of Lima, 36th viceroy of New Spain (1722-34) and General of Artillery, was, according to a chronicler of the times, "Adorned with all the civic and private virtues, skilled in the science of government, a tireless reformer of abuses and ever active in legislating for the interest and welfare of the people of New Spain." Having so many civic virtues he was naturally popular with the law-abiding portion of the inhabitants of the province; and he was sincerely mourned when he died in office. During his administration mining began to develop rapidly and commerce with Spain and the Phillipines was very greatly increased. As an indication of the activity of the times it is interesting to note that \$10,000,000 were coined at the Mexico City mint in 1733.

Acuña (*â-kôôn'yâ*), **Manuel** (1849-1873), one of the greatest of Mexican poets, who died at the early age of 24, leaving behind

him an imperishable name and a host of imitators, whose name has become legion since his death. He is one of the most vivid word painters in the Spanish language, his meter and melody are unsurpassed and he exhibits strong dramatic force. But great genius is often to madness closely allied. This seems to have been the case with Acuña, who took his own life in a fit of despondency over a love affair. Though he wrote a very promising drama, his works are principally lyrical.

Aguascalientes (*ā'gwās-kā'lē-ān'tās*), the capital of the state of the same name, is so called "Hot Waters," on account of the many springs of warm water in the neighborhood. It is situated on the Mexican division of the National Lines of Mexico, 165 miles north of Mexico City, in a valley some 6,000 feet above sea level. The city, which was founded in 1575, has seen many stirring times, especially during the war of independence, when it was more than once the theatre of war. It was made the capital of the new state of Aguascalientes in 1835. It contains excellent public buildings, good schools and colleges and a noted Scientific Institute, and its cathedral is one of the celebrated church buildings of Mexico. Population 20,000.

Aguascalientes (*ā'gwās-kā'lē-ān'tās*), (Hot Waters), a state and capital of the same name situated on the upland plateau of Mexico, between the states of Zacatecas and Jalisco. It has an area of 2,976 square miles and a population of 120,000. The principal industries of the state are mining and agriculture. Although the mountains of the state are rich in minerals these have been but partially exploited, so that its yearly mineral output generally falls below half a million dollars; while its agricultural products are worth three times that of its mines. Among the chief agricultural products of the state are: chili (native red pepper), frijoles (native brown and black beans), wheat and corn, the value of the latter being twice that of the combined value of all the other agricultural products of the state.

Agustin, Cebrian y. See CEBRIAN Y AGUSTIN

Ahuizotl (*ā'wē-sō'll*), (the Water Rat), emperor of Mexico (1486-1502), was a great conqueror and he carried the Mexican arms as far south as Guatemala. He completed the great temple or tocalli on the main plaza of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) and it is said that, by his order, 20,000 prisoners and slaves were delivered to the priests to be sacrificed at its dedication. The blood of the victims ran down the sides of the great pyramid upon which the temple was situated and formed streams in the streets. It was during this reign that America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. In 1499 the city of Tenochtitlan was flooded for the

second time. In trying to escape from his flooded palace Ahuizotl received injuries from which he subsequently died.

Ahumada y Villalon (*ā'ōō-mā'thā ē vē'l'-yā-lōn'*), AGUSTIN, Marquis of Amarillas, 41st viceroy of New Spain (1755-60), had gained renown in the wars in Italy before coming to Mexico. He is remembered as an excellent ruler who was zealous in the correction of public abuses. He died in Cuernavaca, Mexico, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Ajusco (*ā-hōōs'kō*), the highest mountain in the Federal District of Mexico. Although within the tropics, owing to its altitude, 13,612 feet, its summit is often covered with snow in winter.

Alameda (*ā'lā-mā'dā*), (derived from alamo, the poplar tree), a name now generally applied throughout Mexico to the principal public park of a city or town. Of these the most noted is the Alameda of Mexico City, which was set apart as a public park in 1592 by the viceroy, Luis de Velasco. Previous to this the ground occupied by the Alameda had been one of the most noted of the great market places of the Aztecs. Upon the east side of this park was erected the Quemadero or stone platform upon which were burned the victims condemned by the Inquisition. The Alameda, which is 1483 feet long by 712 feet wide, is covered with beautiful trees and traversed by shaded walks, and contains handsome fountains and statues. It is the favorite place of recreation of the people of Mexico City. On Sundays and feast days, when the best military bands of country play there, some of the principal walks are covered with awnings to protect the visitors from the tropical sun, and a continual stream of people pass and repass under these awnings from 11:00 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Alamo. See ALAMEDA.

Alba de Liste, Count of. See ENRIQUEZ DE GUZMAN, LUIS.

Albuquerque, Duke of. See FERNANDEZ DE LA CUEVA, FRANCISCO.

Aldama (*āl-dām'ā*), Ramon (1832-82), a Mexican prose writer and dramatist of note. He graduated in law, but made literature and journalism more of a profession, mixing up with them politics. His four successful dramas are: *Honor and Happiness*, *A Pledge of Vengeance*, *Nobility of Heart* and *Head and Heart*.

Alencastre, Fernando. See NOROÑA Y SILVA.

Alhondiga (*āl-ōn'dē-gā'*) de Granaditas, the old commercial exchange built in 1785 by the intendent, Juan Antonio Riaño, near to the city of Guanajuato. It was captured by the revolutionary army under Hidalgo in 1810, after a desperate fight. The heads of Hidalgo and his chief officers, Jimenez, Aldama and Allende were fastened upon spikes on the walls of the Alhondiga in 1811.

Almanza (*ál-mān'sā*), **Martin Enriquez de**, fourth viceroy of New Spain (1568-80), known as the "Inquisitor" because the Inquisition was introduced into Mexico during his administration. He drove the English from the Island of Sacrifices, in the Gulf of Mexico, conquered the Chichimecas and divided their country into districts and began the work of draining the surplus waters of the lakes in the Valley of Mexico. During his administration the Jesuits established themselves in Mexico and a terrible plague broke out among the Indians from which over two millions died. This was followed by an inundation of the City of Mexico. Almanza also turned his attention to regulating the employment of Indian labor in the mines of New Spain. The viceroy went from Mexico to Peru where he also represented the king of Spain.

Alpuche (*ál-pōō'chā*), **Wenceslao** (1804-1841), one of the best of the Mexican poets of the first half of the 19th century in a restricted field, for his best poems are war songs and compositions in praise of the heroes of his native land.

Altamirano (*āl'tā-mē-rā'nō*), **Ignacio M.** (1834-93), a pure native Indian, and one of the most vivid writers and greatest thinkers that Mexican literature has produced. He was a power in politics, in literature and in the social life of his day, and he became the leader of a school, with hundreds of imitators. He was lawyer, soldier, orator, diplomat, journalist, poet, essayist, philosopher and one of the greatest champions of the liberal cause in Mexico. In addition to his poems (*Rimas*), his principal works are: *The Literary Movement in Mexico*; *Baltasar*; *The Mexican Drama*; *Medea*; *Clemencia* (his best novel); *Antonia* and *Beatrice*; *Louisa* and *Christmas in the Mountains*. He is original in matter form of versification and manner of expression, and his power of depicting local colors is especially strong. So strong was his influence over the writers of his day that he is credited with creating the modern renaissance period in Mexican literature. It is certain that his influence over the literature of his native country was great and ever exercised for good.

Alvarado (*āl'vā-rā'thō*), **Laguna de**, an important deep-water lagoon on the southeastern coast of the state of Veracruz, Mexico. It is formed by the wide mouth of the Papaloapam river, where it enters into the Gulf of Mexico. Even in pre-Columbian times it was noted for the commerce that took place over its waters. It is still an important port for small vessels. In the 17th and 18th centuries it formed an excellent hiding place for the pirates and freebooters who frequented the Gulf of Mexico.

Alvarado (*āl'vā-rā'thō*), **Pedro de**, a soldier of fortune who followed the banner of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. He was

a man of huge stature and great strength and his name figures frequently in the legends and stories of Mexico, for he was the ideal of the reckless, daring soldier of fortune of those chivalrous days when Spain was at her height of military glory.

Amarillas, Marquis of. See AHUMADA Y VILLALON.

Amecameca (*ā-mā'kā-mā'kā*), a town in the state of Mexico, at the foot of Mount Popocatepetl, which was founded, years before the Spanish conquest of Mexico, was the home of the principal branch of the Chichimeca people, who played such an important part in the pre-conquest period of Mexican history. By them the city was called Amaquemecan. See SACRO MONTE and also SOR JUANA INEZ DE LA CRUZ.

Anahuac (*ā-nā'wāk*) (meaning near to the water), a name given in Aztec times to the country bordering upon Lake Texcoco, and afterwards extended to the whole Valley of Mexico, and, later on, by poetic license, to the vast empire ruled over by the Mexican confederacy.

Angel de la Guardia (*ān'hāl dā là gwār'thē-ā*), an island of considerable extent in the Gulf of Lower California, and lying close to the shore of the state of the same name, to which it belongs politically. A strong fortress was erected upon this island in pre-Columbian days and archaeological remains of interest are frequently encountered there.

Angostura, Battle of. See BUENAVISTA, BATTLE OF.

Apodaca (*ā'pō-dāk'ā*), **Juan Ruiz de**, 60th viceroy of New Spain (1816-21), ex-governor and captain general of Cuba, and lieutenant colonel of the Royal Armada, was attacked on the way to the Capital of Mexico to assume his office by the forces of the revolutionists under Vasquez; but the latter was defeated by the Marquis of Donallo, who had come from Mexico City to Puebla to receive Apodaca. The viceroy prosecuted the war against the revolutionists with vigor, and at first with success. One leader after another suffered defeat at the hands of the royalist generals. Teran and Guerrero were both defeated; Monte Blanco Fort, near Cordoba, Boquilla de Piedras, Janicho, Mescala, Cuicristaran, Coporo, Mixteca and La Mesa all fell into the hands of the royalists in rapid succession, and the cause of the revolution seemed lost, when Gen. Francisco Javier Mina, by gaining a number of important engagements, put life into the cause of independence. The Spanish cause grew weaker daily, the royalists accused Apodaca of incapacity, and the latter, in despair of ruling the now disrupted province, gave up the struggle in disgust and returned to Spain.

Arion, Duke of. See ZUÑIGA GUZMAN.

Armendaris, Lope Diaz de. See DIAZ DE ARMENDARIS.

Atzacapotzalco (*äts'cä-pō-säl'kō*), a town situated a short distance to the northwest of Mexico City. In Aztec times it was the center of power of a Nahuatl people who held the Aztecs in subjection. The Mexicans and the Texcocans joined forces and subdued Atzacapotzalco and made it a part of the Mexican confederacy. It was noted for its skilled artisans, especially its workers in gold and silver. As the town was on the extreme border of Lake Texcoco, it became the slave market of Mexico.

Azanza (*ä-thän'thā*), **Miguel Jose**, 53rd viceroy of New Spain (1798-1800), was one of the few viceroys of New Spain who were not either priests or noblemen. He was a wise ruler, prudent and a clever statesman and had had considerable previous experience which aided him much in the discharge of the duties of his office. He had been secretary to the famous visitor to New Spain, Galvez, was intendent of the army and had filled various important diplomatic commissions with credit to himself and

honor to his country. He built eleven small war cruisers for the defense of the gulf coast and made preparation for the defense of Veracruz. During this administration manufactures greatly increased, especially in cotton, woolen and silk goods, and the war with England brought much money into New Spain, which increased the commerce of the country and improved greatly its business interests. In 1799 the port of Acapulco was destroyed by a hurricane.

Aztec Calendar Stone. See CALENDAR STONE.

Aztlan (*äst-län'*) (meaning place of water), the ancient home of the Aztecs, which, according to tradition, was situated somewhere to the north of Mexico City, very many days' journey. Some suppose it to have been in Colorado or New Mexico, and some maintain that the Aztecs were the original Mound Builders who, at one time, covered vast stretches of the Mississippi Valley.

B

Bajío (*bä-hē'ō*), **The**, a rich agricultural district extending almost from Leon to Queretaro, and lying principally within the boundaries of the state of Guanajuato. Its principal products are heavy crops of cereals; but it is capable of producing a large variety of products.

Ball, Our Lady of the, a very small but greatly venerated image in the church of Jesus Nazareno, in Mexico City. The legend connected with this image is as follows: Early after the Spanish conquest, an Indian living in Ixtapalapa accused his wife of being unfaithful to him, and, in his anger, attempted to shoot her. The accused wife threw herself before the image of the virgin, to whom an altar had been erected in their house. The latter intercepted the ball, thus convincing the jealous husband that his suspicions were unjustifiable. As the fame of the image rapidly spread throughout the Valley of Mexico the ecclesiastical authorities took it and placed it in the Church of the Purísima, from whence it was afterwards removed to San Lazaro, where it remained for about two hundred years. By order of archbishop Labastida it was placed in the Jesus Nazareno church in 1884.

Banner of Independence, The, which bore upon it a picture of Our Lady of

Guadalupe, was taken from the sanctuary of Jesus Nazareno de Atotonilco, by Miguel Hidalgo, the patriot priest of Dolores and the leader of the revolution against Spanish rule in Mexico, which broke out in 1810. See GUADALUPE.

Banner of the Conquest, The, which was carried by Hernan Cortes in his wars against Mexico, is now in the National Museum in Mexico City. A solemn annual ceremony known as the Procession of the Banner, was celebrated in the church of San Hipolito (which see) up to the year 1812. The archbishop of Mexico, the viceroy, the nobles and the church and state authorities and dignitaries took part in this ceremony, which consisted of the carrying in state of the Banner of the Conquest. As it was a commemoration of Spanish successes in Mexico against the native races, there has been no desire to revive the ceremony since the independence of the country was conceded in 1821.

Baños, Count of. See LEIVA Y DE LA CUERDA, JUAN.

Bar'cena (*bär'sā-nā*), **Jose Maria Roa** (1827-1908), the one great writer which the imperialist party produced in Mexican literature. He was poet, historian, journalist, critic and master of delightful prose, his shorter stories being among the best that

Mexico has produced. Numerous editions of his poems and shorter stories have been



JOSE MARIA ROA
BARCENA

published both in Mexico and on the continent, and he has received unstinted praise from the best of Spanish critics. Translations of various of his works have been made into Italian, French and English. His stories are noted for their originality, dramatic force, humor and power of depicting character. Barcena possessed the power of careful investigation, which is seldom

met with in such a high degree of perfection in one who had so much of the poetic in his character. This is shown in his literary reviews, in his powerful newspaper articles on the questions of the day and in the work which, of all his literary productions, has most interest for Americans, *Recollections of the North American Invasion*, the name by which the Mexican War is known in Mexico.

Barragan (*bà-rà-gàn'*), **Gen. Miguel**, acting president of Mexico and tool in the hands of General Santa Anna when the latter marched northward to subdue Texas in 1835.

Bazaine (*bà-zân'*), **François Achille** (1811-1888), went to Mexico with the expedition sent there by Napoleon III, which was under the command of General Forey. He took part in the principal engagements of note during the French occupation of Mexico. In 1863 he was made commander of the French forces in the Republic and the following year he was created a Marshal of France. He remained in Mexico until the downfall of the Maximilian empire. He acted with great harshness and his name is consequently detested in Mexico. In 1871 he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death for the surrender of Metz; but this sentence was commuted to imprisonment for 20 years on St. Marguerite Island. From here he escaped, through the help of his wife, a beautiful Mexican woman, who had been a great favorite of the Emperor Maximilian; and together they lived in Spain till his death.

Bells, Hill of the. See CERRO DE LAS CAMPANAS.

Bobadilla y Cabrera. See CABRERA.

Boot, Adrian, a Dutch engineer sent by the king of Spain to Mexico about the beginning of the 17th century to report upon the practicability of draining the Valley of

Mexico, which was then subject to dangerous floods. His report and his presence in the country gave definite form to a project, which it remained for the present generation to accomplish.

Branciforte, Marquis of. See GRUA TALAMANCA.

Bravo (*brá'vō*), **Gen. Nicolas**, a famous revolutionary leader who contributed much to the cause of Mexican independence. He was instrumental in establishing the Council of Notables which, on June 12, 1843, promulgated a new constitution for Mexico, the chief object of which was to centralize the powers of government in the hands of the federal authorities as much as possible. He was president of Mexico ad interim in 1846.

Brigantines (*brē'gàn-tē'nās*), flat boats constructed in Tlaxcala by order of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, and carried in sections upon the backs of hundreds of Indians to Texcoco, where they were put together and launched upon the lake of the same name, and, later on, used effectively in the repeated attacks made upon Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) during the famous siege of 1521.

Bucareli y Ursula (*bōō'kà-rā'lē ē ōōr-sōē'là*), **Antonio Maria de**, viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779), was one of the best rulers Spain gave to Mexico. He notably increased the trade of the country, by removing various restrictions upon foreign commerce. He encouraged coinage, with the result that the coinage during his administration in Mexico amounted to \$127,396,000, a vast sum for those days. He completed, at his own cost, the Chapultepec aqueduct, thus bringing into the Capital a plentiful supply of pure water, which had been greatly needed. He extended his influence to build up the military strength of New Spain, and many public buildings were erected through his encouragement during his administration. He was just, active and progressive and he is still remembered with affection in Mexico.

Buenavista (*bwā'nà-vēs'tà*), **Battle of** (known to the Mexicans as Angostura), in which the Americans under General Taylor, defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna in a bloody fight (Feb. 23, 1847).

Bustillos (*bōōs-tēl'yōs*), **Jose M.** (1866-), a talented Mexican writer who has made a new field for himself in a quarter almost entirely neglected by other Mexican writers; for he sings the sorrows, the ambitions, the customs and the interests of the neglected lower classes in Mexico, which he makes more than interesting. His deliberate aim has been to widen out the interests of the national literature of Mexico. Among his most noted collections of poems are *El Tabare* and *The Rocks in the Lake*.

C

Cabrera y Bobadilla (*kā-brā'rā ē bō'bā-dē'l'yā*), DIEGO LOPEZ PACHECO, Duke of Escalona and Marquis of Villena, viceroy of New Spain (1640-1), was a very unpopular ruler. He was opposed by the church faction, and finally, through the influence of the Bishop of Puebla, who succeeded him, he was deposed and shipped back to New Spain.

Cadereita, Marquis of. See DIAZ DE ARMENDARIS.

Cajigal de la Vega (*kā'ē-gāl dā là vā'gā*), **Francisco**, 42nd viceroy of New Spain (1760), governed the province for but six months. Previous to coming to Mexico he had been governor of Cuba. In both places he made himself much liked by his fairness, affable manners and tact.

Calderon (*kāl'dā-rōn'*), **Fernando** (1809-1845), the greatest dramatist of Mexico and one of her most inspired poets. He shares with Ignacio Rodríguez Galvan the honor of being the greatest Mexican writer of the first years of the Republic. He was a wonderfully prolific writer and he produced in his short life work enough for twice the period of his literary activity. He did more than any other writer to create in Mexico a national dramatic literature. Among the most noted of his dramatic works are the following: *Zadig-Zeila*; *Reinaldo and Elina*; *The Politics of the Day*; *Armandina*; *Ramiro, Count of Lucena*; *Ephigenia*; *To None of the Three*; *The Tournament*; *Herman, or the Return of the Crusader*; *Hersilia and Virginia* and *Anne Boleyn*.

Calendar Stone, Aztec, a huge carved stone now in the National Museum in Mexico City, round which discussion has waged warm, Leon y Gama and his followers claiming it is purely an astronomical record, while Chavero asserts that it originally served as the base of a smaller stone to which the victims destined for sacrifice were tied. This stone is circular in shape, and upon it are carved several concentric circles. In the center is a figure representing the sun, and around this are twenty other figures which represent the twenty days of the Mexican month. It is one of the largest and most interesting of the many stone monuments left us of the curious civilization of the Aztecs.

Calleja (*kāl-yā'hā*), **Felix Maria**, 59th viceroy of New Spain (1813-1816), was field marshal under the previous viceroy and had distinguished himself as a royalist leader against the revolutionary army in New Spain. However, after the siege of Cuautla (See MORELOS) Calleja, who was in command of the Army of the Center, gave

up his command, on account of a disagreement with the viceroy Venegas, and retired to private life; from which he again emerged to become himself viceroy. He prosecuted the war against the revolutionists, with varying success. However his vigilant policy gradually weakened the army of the revolution until, in 1814 Calleja was able to write home to Spain that "The insurgents have been dislodged from all parts of New Spain, the only military point remaining to them being Lake Chapala;" and, indeed, this was no idle boast, for of the great leaders, Matamoros, Morelos, Miguel Bravo and his father and Galiana were dead and their forces captured or in hiding in all the mountains, swamps and inaccessible places of New Spain. Calleja was a man of cool judgment and he did much to put down the revolution by the systematic manner in which he carried on his military operations, and by the indulgence he extended to those of the revolutionary party who were willing to lay down their arms. His administration was one of constant agitation on account of the unsettled condition of affairs both in Mexico and Spain, but Calleja, carried a level head throughout it all. For his good services the viceroy was made Count of Calderon on his return to Spain.

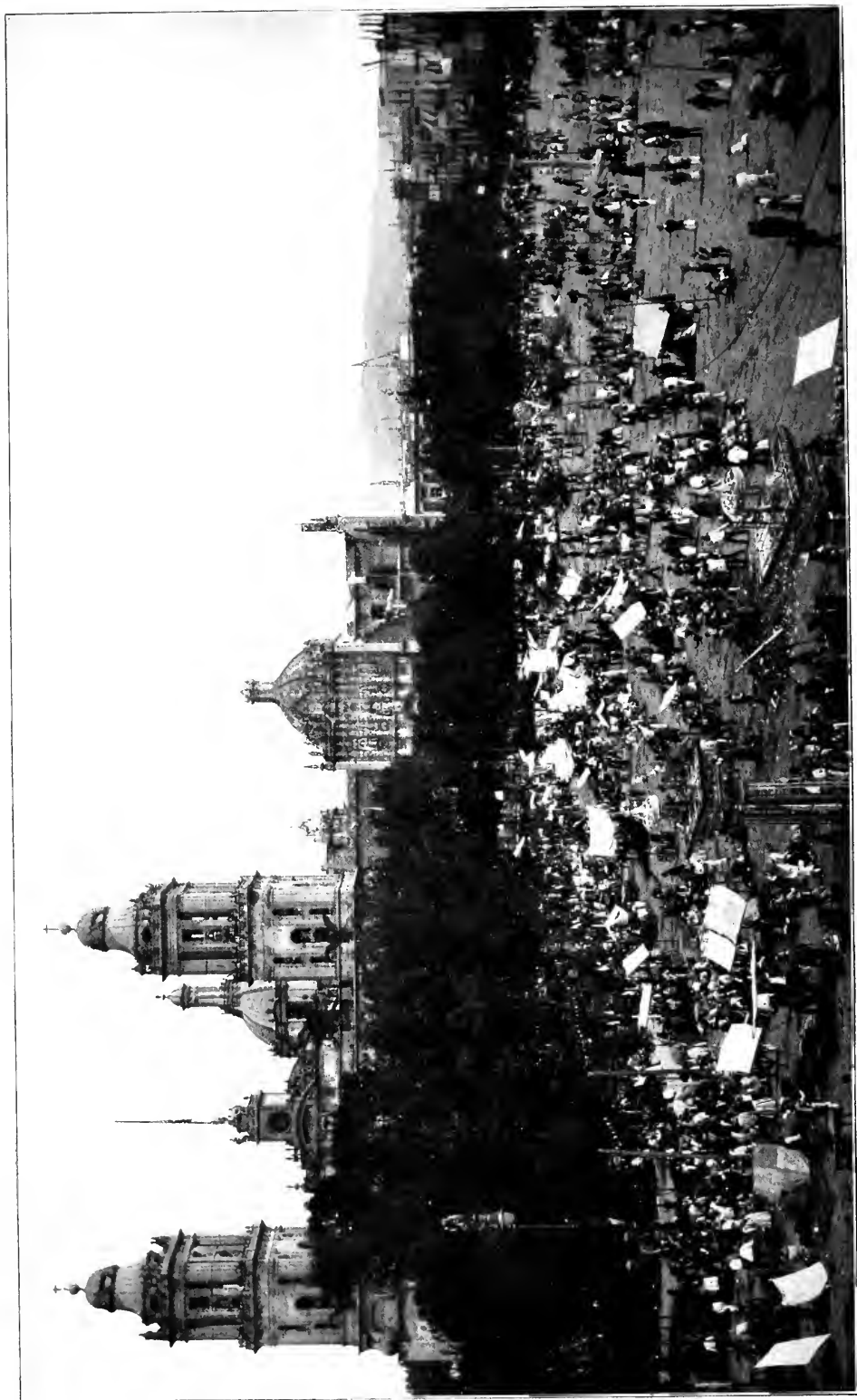
Camera de Diputados. See CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Campanas, Cerro de las. See CERRO DE LAS CAMPANAS.

Campeche (*kām-pā'chā*), one of the southern states of Mexico, situated between Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Tabasco and Guatemala, has an area of 18,025 square miles. It is purely an agricultural state and its principal products are: timber, corn, frijoles (native brown and black beans), rice, sugar, chili (native red pepper), henequen, fruits, chicla (chewing gum), a large variety of vegetables, and aguardiente (native brandy). Its principal cities are Campeche (the capital) and El Carmen. The state is generally low, very hot and possesses few rivers or lakes. One of its chief sources of riches is fishing, which is carried on all along the coast.

Canalizo (*kā'nā-le'sō*), **Gen. Valentin**, commander of the Mexican army at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. His defeat at this place left the way open for the march of General Scott upon Mexico City with the division of the American army of invasion under his command.

Carmen (*kār'mān*), the largest island belonging to Mexico in the Gulf of Mexico. It and Puerto Real form the bar which shuts off Laguna de Terminos from the



CATHEDRAL, MEXICO CITY

Gulf, which see. Commercially these two islands are of very little importance; but their presence there shuts off the great tides of the Gulf from the lagoon. However, there is a very remarkable deposit of excellent salt upon the Island of Carmen, which is over three miles long by two miles wide and of great depth.

Carpio (*kār'pē-ō*), **Manuel** (1791-1860), a poet of wide range, but overestimated by Mexican critics. He gives us, as one critic aptly says, "A gallery of exact and well-painted pictures;" but while he shows a wide range of poetic power, his execution is not equal to his promise and his talents. He possesses great facility of expression, smoothness of verse and a very pleasing imagination. He is especially forceful in description, and religious poetry appeals to him.

Carrillo, Diego. See MENDOZA Y PIMENTEL.

Casa de Moneda. See the MINT.

Casafuerte, Marquis of. See ACUÑA, JUAN DE.

Casasus (*kās-ā-sōōs'*), **Joaquin** (1858-), journalist, diplomat, educator and noted Mexican writer on civics and political economy. For some time he was Mexican Ambassador to Washington. His most noted contributions to the civic and political literature of Mexico are: *History of the London Debt*; *The Banking Question*; *International Exchanges*; *The Monetary Question*; and a *History of the Gold and Silver Question*. He has also made some excellent translations from foreign languages into Spanish, among them being Horace's *Odes* and Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

Castro, Pedro Nuño Colon de Portugal y. See COLON DE PORTUGAL.

Cathedral of Mexico, the largest church building in the republic and one of the most imposing structures in the New World, is the seat of the Bishopric of Mexico. It stands upon the site of the famous teocalli or Aztec temple (which see) on the north side of the Zocalo or Plaza Major of the Capital. In 1523, two years after the conquest, the Cathedral of the Holy Metropolitan Church of Mexico, was built upon the site of the present Cathedral. This, which was a small building for such a high-sounding title, was replaced, a few years later, by a somewhat larger structure; and this, in its turn, gave place to the present building, which was over one hundred years in construction. The first stone was laid in 1573, by order of Philip II of Spain, by permission granted by Pope Clement VII. So slow was the work of construction that it was not until 1626 that the first service was held in sacristy. The final dedication took place Dec. 22, 1667. The building was finally completed in 1791. The edifice measures inside 387 feet long by 177 feet front and 197 feet high. The two great towers (see engraving) are 203 feet six inches

in height and cost \$200,000; the great bell, known as Santa Maria de Guadalupe, is 19 feet tall and cost \$10,000, an enormous sum of money for those days, when the actual value of money was much greater than now. Irrespective of the free labor which was given by slaves and religious property owners, the building cost over \$2,000,000. Today it would probably cost five times that amount. The edifice is built of stone and is a mixture of Doric and Ionic styles of architecture, with white marble capitals, statues, friezes and basso-relievos. Among the various architects who contributed to the plans of the Cathedral were Manuel Tolsa and Alonzo Perez Castañeda. The prevailing style of the interior is Doric, with occasional traces of Gothic; 20 great fluted columns support the roof in part; and beneath the great central dome handsome arches form a vast Latin cross. The Cathedral is rich in fine wood carving, numerous paintings and statuettes.

San Felipe de Jesus (Saint Philip of Jesus), the Chapel of the Relics and Saint Peter are the principal chapels of the Cathedral. All of these have excellent paintings, and within them are buried the remains of various men famous in Mexican history, among these being Agustin de Iturbide, first emperor of Mexico, Juan de Zumarraga, first archbishop of Mexico and Gregorio Lopez, "The Man with the Iron Mask."

Catholic Church on the continent of America. The first, was established by a priest called Alonzo Gonzalez in Yucatan in 1517. Gonzalez was attached to the expedition of Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba. De Cordoba landed near Cape Catoche and was forced to fight a battle with the natives which is described as follows by an ancient chronicler: "Fifteen Spaniards were killed in the battle, but, by the grace of God, fifteen of the natives were also slain and two captured." While the fighting was going on Gonzalez entered a native temple and ordered collected the idols therein and carried them away. When the battle was over the temple was dedicated as a Christian church and two Indian chiefs who had been captured were baptized. And the chronicler adds: "And this was the first Christian church, and these were the first Christian converts that ever were in the continental parts of the New World."

Cebrian y Agustin (*thā'brē-ān ē ā'gōōs-tēn'*), **Pedro**, Count of Fuenclara, viceroy of New Spain (1742-46), made the first effort to obtain geographical and statistical information of an official character relative to New Spain. Settlers from Mexico were sent to Florida and the Franciscans established numerous missions throughout New Spain. The viceroy paid much attention to the erection of much-needed public buildings and other works of an official nature.

Cedros (*sā'drōs*) **Island**, of considerable size, forms the western side of the Bay of Sabastian, on the west coast of Lower California. It is of rocky formation and rugged coast, and must originally have formed the extension of what is now known as Point Eugenia. The few inhabitants are Indians.

Celaya (*sā-lā'yā*), (Level Land), a city in the Valley of Laja, in the state of Guanajuato, on the central branch of the National Railways of Mexico, 180 miles to the north of Mexico City, is a manufacturing place of considerable importance. It was founded in 1570. It is noted for its woolen and cotton goods, soaps and candies, the latter of which have a reputation throughout Mexico. The place has many fine buildings, including colleges, schools, churches and public edifices. Architecturally the handsomest building in the city is the church of Our Lady of Carmen, the work of the famous architect and painter, Eduardo Tresguerras, many of whose fine pictures are in various churches in Celaya, Population 35,000.

Cerda (*thār'dā*), **Thomas Antonio Manrique de la**, Marquis de la Laguna and Count of Paredes, 27th viceroy of New Spain (1680-1686). During his administration the natives of New Mexico rose against Spanish dominion and murdered all the white men found in that district, among these being 21 Franciscan friars. They laid siege to and took Santa Fe, plundered and set fire to the town and then retreated before the arrival of Spanish troops which the viceroy sent from Mexico City. The latter sent some 300 families composed of Spanish emigrants and Mexicans to populate New Mexico, with a view to preventing a second uprising of the natives, and all the forts of the territory were strongly garrisoned with trained soldiers. Pirates still continued to trouble the coasts of Mexico, and the famous corsair, Agramonte, an Englishman with a Spanish name, sacked the city of Veracruz, on the Mexican Gulf coast of New Spain, and carried off with him a number of women, several priests and all the portable wealth he could lay his hands on. There were between 800 and 1,000 men under his command.

Cerralvo, Marquis of. See PACHECO Y OSORIO.

Cerro de las Campanas (*sār'rō dā lās kām-pān'ās*) (Hill of the Bells), the hill upon which the Emperor Maximilian took refuge when the city of Queretaro fell into the hands of the republicans. Upon this same hill he was executed a month later on the charge of treason, usurpation of power belonging to the Mexican people and prolonging civil war in Mexico. See MAXIMILIAN.

Cerro de Mercado. See MERCADO.

Cerro Gordo. See CANALIZO.

Chac-Mool. See FIRE GOD.

Chalcas (*chāl'kās*), **The**, a powerful people who originally lived upon the shores of Lake Chalco, in the Valley of Mexico. They were one of the most powerful enemies with which the Aztecs had to contend in the early days of their history in the valley. They were finally defeated by the allied armies of Atzacapozalco and Mexico, though the Mexicans bore the brunt of the battle. After this defeat, the Chalcas became part of the Aztec confederacy though they raised the standard of rebellion unsuccessfully several times. The land of the Chalcas is now one of the most productive parts of the Valley of Mexico. See CHALCO and LAKE CHALCO.

Chalco (*chāl'kō*), **LAKE**, a fresh-water lagoon in the Valley of Mexico, which, in the course of several centuries of attempts to drain the valley, has decreased very much in extent. Upon this lake were fought very many bloody battles in the days of the Aztec confederacy. See CHALCO.

Chalco (*chāl'kō*), situated on Lake Chalco, in the Valley of Mexico, now a picturesque little Indian town. It early figured in Mexican history as the chief city of the Chalcas, one of the powerful tribes who opposed the Aztecs on their arrival in the Valley of Mexico. The Chalcas were afterwards subjected by the Mexicans and their lands became part of the Aztec empire.

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados), was formerly the Iturbide Theater, but upon the destruction Aug. 22, 1872, of the quarters in the National Palace, occupied by the deputies, arrangements were made to hold all meetings of that body in the Iturbide Theater. This arrangement continued until the latter building was burned on March 23, 1909. With this building were destroyed most of the records of the nation belonging to the transactions of the deputies. Upon the destruction of the Chamber of Deputies the congress at once made an appropriation to rebuild the edifice upon the same ground.

Chapultepec (*chā-pōōl'tā-pāk'*) **Castle** (meaning the Hill of the Grasshopper), the official residence of the President of Mexico, situated upon a steep hill at the southwest end of the Paseo de la Reforma, the main driveway which connects it with the City of Mexico, about a mile distant, has an interesting history which reaches back into the legendary past of the country. It was formerly surrounded on three sides by the marshy grounds which formed part of the shallow shore-water of Lake Texcoco. Shortly after their arrival in the Valley of Mexico, the Aztecs took refuge on this rock, which is of extensive proportions. They were driven from this and, after more wanderings, they settled upon two islands in the center of Lake Texcoco. By a treaty, made some years later, they obtained permission from a neighboring prince to make

use of the waters of a spring at the foot of the rock of Chapultepec. Chimalpopoca, one of their later kings, built an aqueduct over three miles long, to bring this water into the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico). Later on Chapultepec fell into the hands of the Mexicans, who made of it a summer residence for their kings, and the forest surrounding it an extensive hunting ground. There, too, was the royal burying ground of the Aztec princes during the supremacy of the Mexicans. One of the finest natural forests and parks in the world is that which still surrounds this ancient rock. It is now the favorite out of city park of the people of the Capital of the Republic, and there, on feast days and Sunday afternoons, all the wealth and fashion of the city may be seen; and the display of vehicles of pleasure on such occasions is only equalled in Paris and St. Petersburg.

The Hill of Chapultepec was stormed by the American army under General Pillow, Sept. 13, 1847, after a desperate resistance on the part of the garrison, which was composed for the most part of students of the Military College. See GALVEZ-, MILITARY COLLEGE-, AZTECS.

Chapulpec, The Hill of. See CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE.

Chavero (*chá-vá'rō*), **Alfredo** (1841-1907), antiquarian, historian, journalist, dramatist, critic, editor and poet, who made his influence deeply felt in politics and the social life of the Capital, where he was born. He was one of the few Mexican dramatists whose plays have been popular in Madrid. His most noted plays are *Xochitl* (his best), *The Loves of Alarcon* and *Quetzalcoatl*. He contributed the first volume to the monumental work, *Mexico Throughout the Centuries*, he wrote a *History of Mexico* in five volumes, edited the works of a number of the early and important writers of Mexico, published biographies and criticisms, all showing careful thought and investigation and devoted much attention to archaeology and kindred subjects. Among his works on the latter subjects are: *Mexican Antiquities*, extensively illustrated; *Hieroglyphical Paintings*; *The Wheel of Years* and *The Astronomical Gods of the Ancient Mexicans*. On his death he was accorded a state funeral by the Mexican government.

Chiapas (*chē-á'pās*), a state of Mexico, bordering on Guatemala to the south and lying between Tabasco, Veracruz and Oaxaca, has an area of 27,220 square miles, most of which is humid, warm and well watered. In natural endowments it is one of the richest states in the republic; but its riches have been but partially developed. Chiapas naturally divides into three parts: the Pacific slope, which is well watered by many small streams, capable of developing an immense amount of water power; the Central Tableland and the Gulf Slope, the

latter of which is well watered by branches of important rivers. Through the tableland flows the Mexcalapa, a branch of the Grijalva, which extends its numerous tributaries throughout this territory. The chief products of the state are: Coffee, rubber, cacao, lumber, fine woods, henequen, cattle, horses and salt. In Tabasco is the largest rubber plantation in the world, which contains over 15,000 acres of rubber trees, owned by an American company, with headquarters in San Francisco, California. The principal cities are, Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital and commercial center, San Cristobal las Casas, Tapachula and Tonalá.

Chichimecas (*chē'chē-mā'kās*), one of the semi-civilized tribes who entered the Valley of Mexico before the arrival of the Aztecs, probably about the middle of the 12th century, A. D. They are supposed to have united with the part of the Toltecs who remained in the Valley of Mexico after the emigration of the greater part of that people about 100 years before the arrival of the Chichimecas. On the arrival of the Acolhuas, who apparently spoke the same tongue as the Chichimecas, the two people formed a more or less close union; but the Acolhuas, being the much more civilized of the two, they gradually absorbed the former and the united people became known as the Acolhuas. They finally took up their abode at Texcoco, which became one of the most noted centers of native civilization in Mexico. See **Texcoco**.

Chihuahua. See p. 384.

Chimalpopoca (*chē-māl'pō-pōk'á*) (Smoking Shield), third king of Mexico (1409-1423). During his reign the Mexicans and the Texcocans became friends, for, when Nezahualcoyotl, the famous poet king of the latter nation was a refugee from his kingdom, Chimalpopoca helped him against his enemy, Tezozomoc, king of Azcapotzalco; and on the death of this latter, the two friendly nations carried on the struggle against his successor, Maxtlaton, known in history as the Tyrant of Azcapotzalco; but the latter gaining the upper hand in the struggle, carried off Chimalpopoca to Azcapotzalco, where he shut him in a cage on the market place, thus leaving him exposed to the ridicule of the people. In desperation Chimalpopoca hanged himself. In his reign the aqueduct from Chapultepec to Mexico was built.

Cholula (*chō-lōō'lá*), a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated eight miles from Puebla, Mexico. At the time of the Spanish Conquest, it was one of the greatest cities of the Aztec empire and its most sacred place. It was there that Cortes, the conqueror, discovering a plot of the natives against himself, massacred some three thousand of the nobles and chief men on the market place. But today the chief interest

of Cholula centers around the great pyramid of Quetzalcoatl (the Fair God), probably the largest pyramid in the world, certainly larger than the famous Cheops of Egypt. Part of its base is covered with the debris of centuries, yet the part above ground measures 1,000 feet square. This pyramid, though probably of very ancient construction, was still in use at the time of the conquest, and upon the top of it there was a great and most famous temple dedicated to the worship of Quetzalcoatl, a Toltec god adopted by the Aztecs. See QUETZALCOATL. The Pyramid of Cholula, ill-treated as it has been by the hand of time, appears much like a natural hill. To this partial destruction and disfigurement, its construction has lent ready help; for it was built of sundried bricks, much after the manner of the structures of the early Egyptians and other civilized nations of the same age. Unlike the other two great pyramids of the upland plateaux of Mexico (See TEOTIHUACAN), that of Cholula is built with four terraces (and a truncated top), which have also aided the work of disfigurement. On the summit of the pyramid there is a beautiful church of Spanish construction dedicated to the worship of our Lady of los Remedios, to whom the Spaniards were addicted to erecting churches and altars.

Churubusco (*chōō'rōō-bōōs'kō*), a town in the Valley of Mexico, a short distance from the capital, with which it is connected by tramway. The name is a corruption of Huitzilopochtli, the Aztec god of war, to whom there was erected in the days of the Aztec confederacy, a great temple and shrine. Here is one of the largest and best known churches and convents in Mexico. This place was taken by storm, after a stubborn resistance, by the American army of invasion under General Worth, on Aug. 20, 1847. Just opposite Churubusco is the Mexico Country Club, the greatest institution of its class in all Mexico. The value of the club's property is over \$2,000,000.

Coahuila (*kō'ā-wē'lā*), a northern state of Mexico, bordering on the United States, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon, having an area of 62,360 square miles of territory, which consists of small plains, valleys, mountains and cañons, with a considerable portion of very fertile land. In the west there are two dry, practically desert plains, the Bolson de Mapimi and Barreal de la Paila, in which are two extensive lakes, Mayran and Viezca, into which flow the rivers Nazas and Aguanaval from the state of Durango. The chief industrial and commercial centers of Coahuila are Saltillo, Parras, Viezca, Matamoros, San Pedro, Cuatro Ciénegas and Porfirio Diaz (Piedras Negras). Principal products: Cotton, corn, frijoles (native brown and black beans), ixtli, wheat, wine,

woods, fruits, minerals, brandy, sugar, barley, mescal and chili (native red pepper).

Colima (*kō-lē'mā*), a Pacific-coast state of Mexico lying between Jalisco and Michoacan contains 2,272 square miles. Unlike most of the west-coast states, it is generally level, only in the northeast being somewhat mountainous. In general the climate is warm, though in the mountainous regions it is temperate. It produces all the tropical products and exploits the salt beds along the coast. The state is connected by the Manzanillo-Colima railway with the Central branch of the National Railways of Mexico, and, through the latter, with the commercial centers of the republic. The principal cities are Colima, the capital, with its excellent seaport of Manzanillo.

Conquest, Banner of the. See BANNER OF THE CONQUEST.

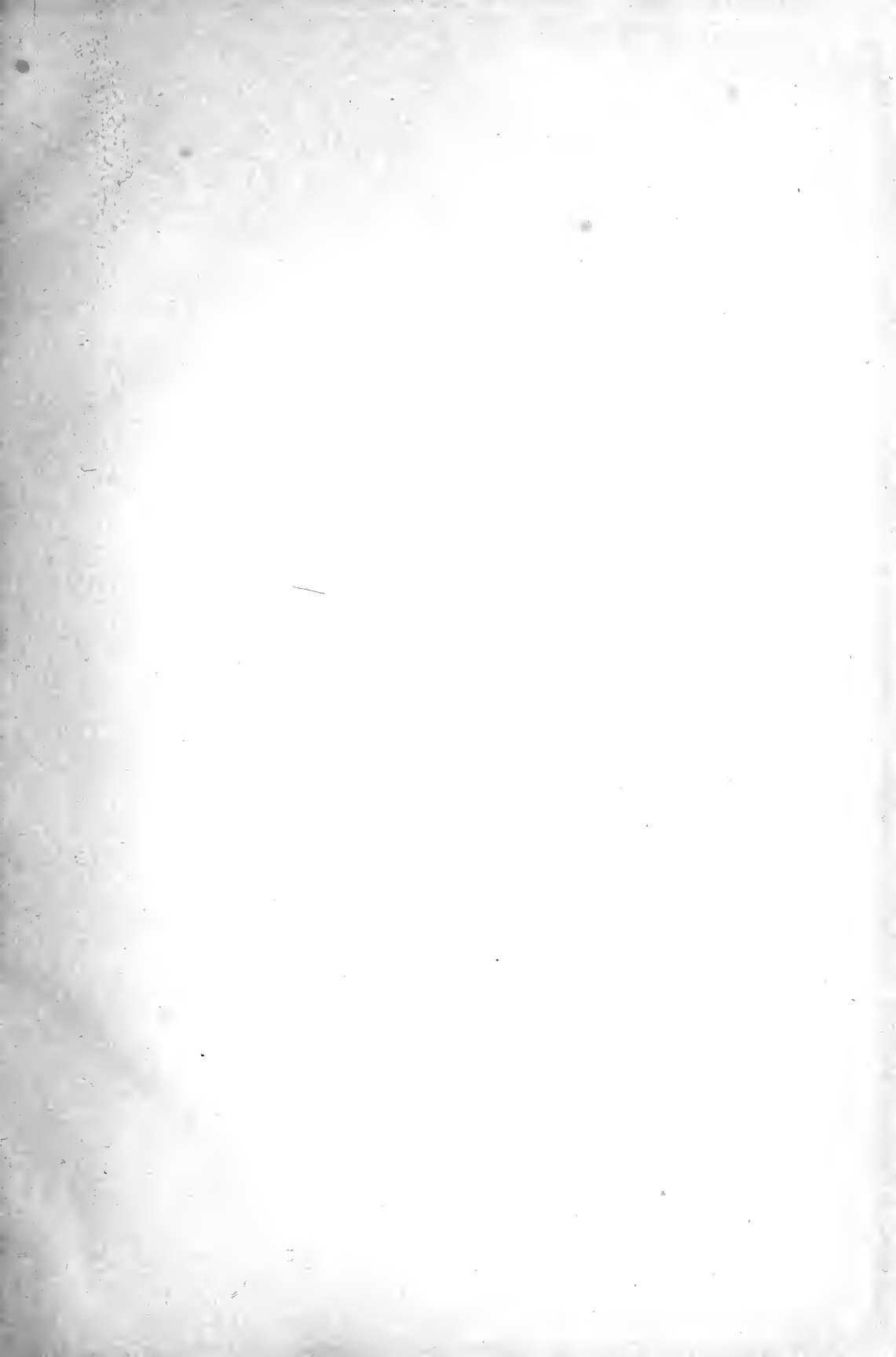
Contreras (*kōn-trē'rās*), **Jose Peon y** (1843-1907), medical



JOSE PEON Y
CONTRERAS

man, poet, dramatic, epic, lyric and pastoral, and the most noted of all the modern dramatists of Mexico. He may be said to be truly a national poet and dramatist, for he has made Mexican subjects his chief themes, and he has handled them in such a way as to make them more popular than has any other Mexican author. He was a most prolific writer and he has a long list of dramas and

poetical works to his credit, all of which show vivid imagination, delicacy, yet sureness of touch, strong characterization, beauty of expression and dramatic power. His writings all show a strong romantic influence. Among his best known dramas are the following; *The Punishment of God; Simple Mary; An Idyl of Childhood; The Count of Santiesteban; To the Very Heavens; Gil Gonzalez de Avila; The Sacrifice of Life; The King's Daughter; Struggles of Honor and Love; Juan de Villalpando; A Love Affair of Hernando Cortes; Impulses of the Heart; The Count of Peñaflva; Between Your Uncle and Your Aunt; Hope; Anton de Alaminos; For a Hat Ornament; Soledad, Padre Jose; Gabriela and Pedreñales*. All of these dramas show action, knowledge of stagecraft and deep comprehension of character and the motives that move men. In addition to the above long list of dramas, Peon has produced historical legends, romances, lyrical and other poems, all touched with the spirit of romanticism and vivid with imagination and the same power of movement and characterization found in his dramas.





COLOSSAL MONUMENT TO CUAUTEMOC, THE LAST OF THE AZTEC EMPERORS.
MEXICO CITY

Contreras, Pedro Moya de. See MOYA DE CONTRERAS.

Colón de Portugal y Castro (*kō-lōn'dā pōr'tōō-gāl'ē kās'trō*), **Pedro Nuno**, Duke of Veraguas, 25th viceroy of New Spain in 1673, was a descendant of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World. He died a few days after having arrived in Mexico City to take charge of his office.

Conquest, Duke of the. See SALAZAR, PEDRO CASTRO FIGUEROA.

Córdoba, (*kōr'dō-vā*), a commercially important town in the state of Veracruz at the junction of the Mexican and Veracruz and Pacific railways, about 200 miles from the City of Mexico, was founded in 1618. It is the center of and chief town in a very rich agricultural district and does a large trade in tropical fruits, tobacco, sugar and corn. Population 10,000.

Córdoba, Fernandez de. See FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA.

Coruña, Count of. See LORENZO JUAREZ DE MENDOZA.

Coyoacán (*cō-yō'ā-kān'*), a picturesque town in the Valley of Mexico, a short distance to the south of the Capital, by which it is connected by electric tramway. It is the favorite summer residence of many rich people of Mexico City, who have there grand old homes, with extensive gardens and orchards. Coyoacán (the place of the coyote), was an important commercial center during the days of the Aztec confederacy, and it was there that Cortes, after the conquest of Tenochtitlan, made his residence. The house he built for himself is still standing and bears his coat of arms over the door. It now serves as the town court house and jail.

Cozumel (*kō'sōō-māl'*), an island of considerable size lying close to the eastern coast of Yucatan, Mexico. In pre-Columbian times it was the seat of a strong native government and considerable civilization. Hernando Cortes visited it on his famous voyage to Mexican waters. On the island are notable ruins, some of them dating to an early period in the history of Mexico.

Croix (*crō'ēs*), **Carlos de**, Marquis de Croix, 44th viceroy of New Spain (1766-1771), acting under orders from Charles III of Spain, decreed the expulsion of all the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions and confiscated to the crown their possessions. The order of expulsion was passed secretly throughout the country by messengers to trusted officers of the court, and the utmost secrecy was maintained so that not an inkling of what was about to happen might reach the ears of those interested lest the populace should rise in behalf of the missionaries, who were much beloved by the Indians. On June 25, 1767, before daylight, the order was delivered to the heads of all the Jesuit establishments throughout New Spain and at once the friars were

herded together and hurried, under escort, to Veracruz. Some of them perished on the way and others died of yellow fever while in port, and still others in Havana, from which they were taken to various places designated by the royal decree, most of them being sent to Italy, among these latter being the following who were afterwards to become famous: Alegre, Clavigero, Maneiro, Cavo, Landivar, Lacunza and Marquez. After the departure of the Jesuits, many of the native tribes fell back into savagery, and were, for almost a century, to give trouble to the government.

Cruillas, Marquis de. See MONSERRAT, JOAQUIN DE.

Cruz (*krōōs*), **Sor Juana Inez de la** (1651-1694), the most popular and the best of the women writers of Mexico, and in the very forerank of the literati of the Republic. So popular is she that streets, theatres, schools and literary and other societies have been named after her. At the age of 17 she had already attained literary fame. It was about this time that she became a nun; and, from then on for the next 12 years, in the seclusion of the cloister, she devoted her life to literature and the study of science, history, sociology and all the lines of knowledge of her day. So great was her intelligence and her capacity for the assimilation of knowledge that she attracted the attention of the whole Spanish world. This career came suddenly to an end in 1690, when the Bishop of Puebla, Manuel Fernandez, prevailed upon her to give up the study of profane subjects and to devote herself altogether to the duties of her religious life. In the enthusiasm of her religious zeal, she sold her library, which consisted of over 4,000 volumes, distributed the money thus obtained among the poor, and from that day on until her death, four years later, the voice of the "tenth muse" was never again heard in the outside world. Her literary remains show what a struggle this must have cost her; and in all probability the severance of all the literary ties which had been her very life up to this time, shortened her days. The world has lost much through the intolerance of Manuel Fernandez, Bishop of Puebla.

Few Mexican writers have understood so well as Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz the workings of the human heart; for she reflects its every mood and passion; and her great learning gives her writings a profoundness to be met with among few of the other Mexican writers. Her poetry is rich in coloring, melodious, varied in form and simple in conception, yet, at the same time, notable for the depth of its philosophy.

Cuautemoc (*kwā'ōō-tā'mōk*) (1520-1521), the last emperor of the Aztecs, and son of Ahuizotl, is the most heroic figure in Aztec history. On the death of his uncle, Cuit-

lahuac, he became head of the Aztec confederacy, which was then being hardly pressed by the Spanish conqueror, Hernan Cortes. He was but 24 years of age, but he had in him the stuff of which warriors are made. At once he proceeded to put the city of Tenochtitlan in the best condition possible to withstand a protracted siege, and he animated his people to resist the invaders. From the surrounding country he hurried into the capital of his empire hundreds of tried and trusty warriors. But his was a lost cause before he assumed the reins of power; for the fight was one of the science of Europe against the courage and patriotism of the semi-barbaric Aztecs. For 80 days, Cuautemoc defended the city, until it was literally battered down about his head. Thousands died of hunger and of that still more terrible enemy, thirst. And fevers and diseases of various kinds, including smallpox, claimed their holocausts of victims. Only when the beautiful capital of Aztecland was a mass of ruins did Cuautemoc try to make his escape with his family and some of his principal nobles. He was captured and brought before the conqueror, Cortes, who praised his bravery and promised him protection. How well this promise was kept history shows; for shortly afterwards Cuautemoc was put to the torture to make him reveal the hiding place of the treasure of Montezuma II. On an expedition made by Cortes into Central America, in which Cuautemoc took part, the latter was, without trial, hanged to a cypress tree (1525).

Cuautla (*kwā-ōō'lā*), a picturesque city in the state of Morelos, which has long been a favorite health resort for people from the capital. It is on the main line of the Inter-oceanic Railway, 85 miles from Mexico City. The city is noted for the heroic defense made there by Morelos, the revolutionary general, against the Spanish army, for two months and a half in 1812. Altitude 3,500 feet; population 22,000. The city is the center of a rich agricultural country.

Cúbas (*kōō-vās*), **Antonio García** (1823-), noted as a statistical and archaeological writer, has held many important positions in his native country. He has published numerous valuable maps and charts of the Republic of Mexico and he has done important literary work. He is a member of the Legion of Honor of France and his name figures among the honorary members of many societies of note in var-

ious parts of the world. In 1857 he published the first trustworthy map of the Republic of Mexico.

Cuëllar (*kwā'yār*), **Jose T. de** (1823-), editor, dramatist and journalist, has been very successful as a writer of comedy. Of the latter the best known are: *Poor Boys*; *Old Chacon* and *The Art of Love*. *Natural y Figura*, a serious drama, is one of the most successful plays ever put upon the Mexican stage. Among his other successful serious plays, *Griefs and Sacrifices* is worthy of mention. Among his successful novels are: *The Magic Lantern*, a series of many stories; *Salad and Chickens*; *Chuchú*; *Old Maids*; *Gobina*; *People who are Just So* and *Gabriel the Locksmith*. Cuellar has also been one of the noted journalists of the Capital and the editor of various important publications.

Cuellar, Marquis of. See FERNANDEZ DE LA CUEVA.

Cueva Enriquez, Fernandez de la. See FERNANDEZ DE LA CUEVA.

Cuitlahuac (*kwēt-lā'wāk*), Lord of Ixtapalapa, and brother of Montezuma II, whom he succeeded as emperor of Mexico on the death of the latter, June 30, 1520. He was a noted warrior, wise, brave and generous, qualities very much needed at that particular time in the history of Mexico, which was then struggling desperately against the invading Spaniards. He was intensely patriotic, and he worked ceaselessly to unite the Mexican people against the white invaders. He set hundreds of Indians to work to repair the ruined houses of the city of Mexico; he repaired the ruined fortifications and constructed additional lines of defense and he sent out trusted men in all directions throughout the Aztec empire to excite and encourage the Mexican people to resist the Spaniards to the bitter end. He even tried to persuade the Tlaxcalans, the traditional enemies of the Mexicans, to unite with the latter against the invaders. But the conqueror, Cortes, gaining engagement after engagement, owing to the fact that he was provided with cavalry and modern arms, the allies of the Mexicans deserted one after another, and even Cuitlahuac himself was defeated by Cortes. In the midst of this desperate struggle, Cuitlahuac was smitten with smallpox, which the Spaniards had brought to Mexico, and he died in a few days after a stirring reign of only four months.

D

Dead, Street of the, often mentioned by tourists and writers on Mexican subjects, is a very ancient causeway beginning at the "Citadel" and stretching from there past the pyramid of the Sun to the pyramid of the Moon in the vast ruins of the very ancient city of San Juan Teotihuacan (The City of the Gods), which is situated 27 miles to the north of the city of Mexico, on the line of the Mexican Railway. This causeway is supposed to have been the main thoroughfare of Teotihuacan in the days when it flourished as the greatest and most sacred city of ancient Mexico. It is lined on both sides by numerous tumuli constructed of earth. See TEOTIHUACAN.

Del Rey, General. See CALLEJA DEL REY.

Deputies, Chamber of. See CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Desierto (*dā'sē-ār'tō*), El, a famous ruined Carmelite mission situated 12 miles to the southwest of the City of Mexico. In ancient days it was a place of great renown and sanctity; but it is now deserted and falling into ruins among its surrounding of stately hills and primeval forests. The ruins are of vast extent, most picturesquely situated and possessed of a wild beauty which attracts hundreds of tourists and picknickers each year. By the people of the cities and towns of the Valley of Mexico and, especially of the Capital of the Republic, El Desierto is looked upon as one of the most pleasant places for a day's outing.

Díaz de Armendaris (*dé'as dā ār'mān-dār'ēs*), Lope, Marquis de Cadereita 16th viceroy of New Spain (1635-1640), rented a number of vessels and established a small fleet on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, to free the ports of those waters of the pirates and privateers who harassed them frequently. He encouraged the settlement of the Indian districts of New Spain with white and half-breed families from the more settled districts and he occupied himself

with the sanitation of the Capital of the province.

Díaz, Porfirio. See p. 528.

Diego, Juan. See GUADALUPE, OUR LADY OF.

Dolores (*dō-lōr'ās*) **Cemetery**, the national cemetery of Mexico, situated to the southwest of the City of Mexico, upon the hillside behind the suburban town of Tacubaya. It is in no way noted for its beauty; but there are buried many of Mexico's most noted dead. It figures frequently in the literature of Mexico, on account of its many associations and its intimate relationship with all classes of the Mexican people.

Dolores de Hidalgo (*dō-lōr'ās dā ē-dāl'gō*) a little town in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico, and near the Capital of the state. It is noted as the place where the patriot priest Hidalgo first raised the standard of rebellion against Spanish rule in New Spain.

Durango (*dō-rān'gō*), one of the largest states of Mexico, lying between Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Tepic and Sinaloa, has an area of 38,800 square miles of territory, which is in general mountainous, with great and fertile valleys. It has every variety of climate to be found in Mexico, from the heat of the lowlands to the extreme cold of the mountain heights. The mountainous regions are extremely rich in valuable minerals, whose yearly output is valued at over \$12,000,000. Durango is, in general, well watered by many rivers and mountain streams, the principal of which are the Nazas, Papasquiario, Mesquital and Aguanaval. The chief products of the state are: Cotton, timber, sugar, chili (native red pepper), corn, wine, wheat, frijoles, ixtli, fruit, minerals and cattle. The principal cities of the state are: Durango, the capital and chief commercial and mining center, Mapimi, Villa Lerdo, Nazas, Juárez, Papasquiario and El Oro.

E

Education. See p. 1215.

Enriquez de Almanza. See ALMANZA.

Enriquez de Guzman (*ān-rē'kās dā gōōs-mān'*), Luis, Count of Alba de Liste, 20th viceroy of New Spain (1650-1653). During

his administration the Tarahumare Indians rose against the government and destroyed towns and villages in the state of Durango and demolished the forts which the government had built to defend the state against

them. Practically all the white inhabitants in the Tarahumare country perished at the hands of the Indians. Important new mines were discovered and the famous palace of the Marquis del Valle was burned in 1652. Enriquez de Guzman was sent from Mexico to Peru as viceroy.

Enriquez de Rivera (*ān-rē'kās dā rē-vār'ā*), **Fray Payo**, archbishop of Mexico and 26th viceroy of New Spain (1673-1680), was one of the best rulers of Mexico during the viceregal period. A chronicler of his time writing of him says: "So well did he temper justice with mercy, liberty with economy that his administration will serve for centuries to come as a model" During his administration gold was coined for the first time at the mint in Mexico City, a large colony was sent to California from New Spain and the famous hospital of Betlemitas was founded. The viceregal palace, which had been in the course of construction, was finished, the drainage works of the Valley of Mexico were com-

pleted and the streets of the Capital paved. The viceroy spent vast sums from his private purse for the public good, thus leaving behind him many monuments in various parts of the dominion and especially in the Capital of New Spain. On his return to Spain he was appointed president of the Council of the Indies and Bishop of Cuenca.

Escalona, Duke of. See CABRERA Y BOBADILLA.

Escobar y Llamas, Diego Osorio. See OSORIO ESCOBAR Y LLAMAS, PEDRO.

Esteva (*ās-tā'vā*), **Jose Maria** (1818-1904), a Mexican poet who is very popular with the masses on account of his humor and the facility with which he paints the customs, thoughts and prejudices of the lower classes, especially those of his native state, Veracruz. But beneath all his apparent frivolity there runs a depth of feeling and an insight into the moods and passions that move humanity, that gives him consideration in the eyes of those who look for the serious in literature.

F

Falces, Marquis of. See PERALTA, GASTON DE.

Feast Days are many in Mexico, though officially the government recognizes but few. The feast days that are recognized, wholly or in part, more especially in the rural districts and the towns and smaller cities of Mexico, number about one hundred. Most of these are religious festivals and their origin is to be found back in the days of Spanish occupation. As the Mexican peon is naturally fond of a holiday, he clings tenaciously to these ancient festivals. The days that are recognized each year by the government as national holidays are: February 5, Constitution day; May 5, defeat of the French at the Battle of Puebla, 1862; May 8, Hidalgo's birthday; September 15 and 16, independence days.

Feathers of the Hummingbird. See HUITZILIHUITL.

Federal District of Mexico, the smallest political division of the republic, occupies the central part of the Valley of Mexico, and is almost surrounded by the state of the same name. It contains the City of Mexico, the capital of the republic, to which it owes its importance and wealth. It is mountainous toward the south and west and flat to the east and north. For the greater part of the year the climate is

even and delightful. On account of the numerous railways centering in the Capital of the Republic, the Federal District has communication with almost every important part of Mexico. This gives it great commercial importance; and its political character gives it social and political importance. The chief towns are Mexico City, Xochimilco, Atzacapotzcalco, Tacubaya, Coyoacan and San Angel. Area 450 square miles. Population 650,000.

Fernandez de Cordoba (*fār-nān'dās dā kōr'dō-vā*), **Diego**, Marquis of Guadalcázar, 13th viceroy of New Spain (1612-1621), established a department for the collection of tribute and the distribution of quicksilver, which was much used in the mining of the precious metals; continued the work of drainage of the Valley of Mexico, founded the cities of Cordoba and Lerma and completed (1620) the Chapultepec aqueduct, thus bringing good potable water into the Capital of the province, the need of which had long been felt. During his administration there was an uprising of the Tepehuan Indians, during which many Spaniards and friendly natives were slaughtered. On Feb. 13, 1619, a terrible earthquake, one of the longest on record, which lasted over a quarter of an hour, visited New Spain, ruining hundreds of buildings and killing

many people. Its influence extended over 1,500 miles. It was during his administration that the famous engineer, Boot, visited New Spain, at the request of Philip III, to report upon the drainage work of the Valley of Mexico then being carried on (See Boot). About this time rich pearls began to be brought from the Gulf of Lower California.

Fernández de la Cueva (*fār-nān'dās dā là kwā'vā*), **Francisco**, Duke of Albuquerque, 21st viceroy of New Spain (1653-1660), protected scholars, artists and students of all classes, swept the public highways of robbers, sent a military expedition to Jamaica to help the inhabitants who were trying to throw off the dominion of the English, founded in New Mexico the town of Albuquerque, established numerous missions, and "reduced to the Christian faith multitudes of Indians." From Mexico he was sent to Sicily as viceroy.

Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez (*fār-nān'dās dā là kwā'vā ān-rē'kās*), **Francisco**, Duke of Albuquerque and Marquis of Cuellar, 33rd viceroy of New Spain (1702-1711), was a careful and tactful ruler, qualities much needed at this particular time in Mexico when there were numerous factions, each ready to show its illwill against the other. He increased the naval force in Mexican waters, pursued the pirates and other enemies of New Spain and practically cleared the Gulf of Mexico of the former, for the first time since the conquest.

Fire God, The (Chac-Mool), a remarkable stone figure in the National Museum in Mexico City, was exhumed by Dr. Le Plongeon from the ruins of Chichen-Itza in Yucatan. It is a huge, recumbent figure holding with both hands over the upturned

navel a circular disk, which is supposed to represent the sun. Alfredo Chavero is of the opinion that this figure represents the fire god of the ancient inhabitants of Yucatan. Three other figures of almost exactly similar form have been discovered in Mexico. The museum contains two specimens.

Flores, (*flōr'ās*) **Manuel Antonio**, 50th viceroy of New Spain (1787-1789), had been governor of Bogotá before coming to Mexico. He created several new bodies of native troops, inspected the principal forts of the country and put them on a better footing and made successful war upon the still unconquered Indian tribes of New Spain, forcing them to make peace with the Spaniards along the northern frontier, the result of which was felt for many years afterwards. He encouraged learning and improved the teaching staff in the School of Mines.

Flower Carnival. An attempt has been made to hold each year in Mexico City a great Flower Carnival, which has not been very successful, as the great body of rich people have not taken kindly to it, although the day is made a general holiday, and as such is taken advantage of by vast numbers of people; the display of handsome carriages on this day is one of the sights of the city. Another flower carnival, whose origin is to be found in the dim past, long before the discovery of America, is held also each year in Mexico City on the banks of the Viga Canal. This is the most picturesque festival held in the republic. See VIGA CANAL.

Fuenclara, Count of. See CEBRIAN Y AGUSTIN.

G

Gachupina, La. See REMEDIOS, OUR LADY OF LOO.

Galvan (*gāl-vān'*), **Ignacio Rodriguez** (1816-1842), one of the best of the romantic poets of the earlier years of the Mexican republic. He was a self-educated country boy, who came to the city, worked in a bookstore, devoured books and studied far into the night to wake up one morning to find himself famous. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he was a lyrical and dramatic poet of great power and literary excellence. On his way to take a post under the Mexican government in Central America, he contracted yellow fever and

died in Havana, at the early age of 26. His best dramas are *Munoz*; *Visitor to Mexico* and *Private Secretary to the Viceroy*. He was the first to introduce into the drama subjects wholly Mexican in character, and his influence in this respect upon succeeding Mexican dramatists has been considerable.

Galve, Count of. See SILVA Y MENDOZA.

Galvez (*gāl'vāth*), **Bernardo de**, Count of Galvez, 48th viceroy of New Spain (1785-1786) and son of the previous viceroy, Matias de Galvez, had distinguished himself as a warrior during the administration

of the Marquis of Croix, when he accompanied the military expedition to Florida, in consequence of which he was appointed governor of Cuba, from whence he was called to New Spain to fill the chief executive office. He was a peculiarly fascinating man, just and honest, and he won the reputation of being the most popular of all the viceroys up to his time. A heavy frost killed the crops during the first year of his administration, and the viceroy exerted all his powers and resources to help the thousands of suffering people and he was seconded by the Archbishop of Mexico and the church generally, half a million Spanish dollars being taken from the ecclesiastical treasury for this purpose. On account of the depression in commercial centers there was little work, and this made the suffering of the masses more intense. To relieve this condition of affairs the viceroy undertook the rebuilding of the Castle of Chapultepec and various other public works of an important nature. He died while in office, in Tacubaya, a suburb of the Capital.

Galvez, Marquis of. See MENDOZA Y PIMENTEL.

Galvez (gál'vath), Matias de, president of Guatemala and 47th viceroy of New Spain (1783-1784), was just, kind and good-hearted and gave encouragement to the liberal arts and to education generally. Through his influence the Academy of Noble Arts in Mexico City was endowed with more liberal funds by the king of Spain, and was thus enabled to do better work. He also sought and obtained permission to protect and improve the forest of Chapultepec and the castle on the summit of the hill of the same name, which is now the official residence of the president of the republic.

García Guerra, Fray. See GUERRA, FRAY GARCIA.

García Real, Marquis of. See SALAZAR, PEDRO CASTRO FIGUEROA.

Garisbay (gár-ēs'bā), Pedro, 56th viceroy of New Spain (1808-1809), was an old soldier who had worked his way up from the militia. He was the choice of the oidores who deposed the preceding viceroy (See ITURRIGARAY). His position was a peculiar one. While he claimed to be governing New Spain in the name of Fernando VII, he in reality obeyed the commands of the oidores. He collected all the money he could in Mexico and sent it to Spain. During his administration the revolutionary idea made rapid headway in New Spain, owing to the unsettled condition in the mother country, and the viceroy had to be constantly on his guard to protect the interests of the Spanish crown in Mexico. Lic. Verdad, one of the first promoters of the independence of Mexico, was arrested, charged with plotting against the Spanish government, thrown into prison and mur-

dered there by the prison authorities. See VERDAD.

Gaston de Peralta. See PERALTA.

Gonzalez (gôn-sá'lās), Manuel, president of Mexico (1880-1884), had been a brave and successful general during the wars which preceded and followed the overthrow of the empire under Maximilian; but he proved an inefficient chief executive, and the country advanced very little during his administration, the chief events of which were, the "nickel riots" (1883); uprisings in various parts of the country over an unpopular plan of the government to settle the English debt of Mexico; the opening of the Mexican Railway and the failure of the Monte de Piedad. The "nickel riots" were an uprising of the populace of Mexico in protest against the issuing of nickel coins and the temporary suspension of the Monte de Piedad was occasioned by the government drawing heavily upon its reserve fund.

Gorostiza (gōr'ōs-tēs'ā), Manuel Eduardo de (1789-1851), the best of all the earlier dramatists of Mexico. He follows the romantic Spanish school of drama; his plots are skilfully worked out, his situations excellent and his characters well drawn. He has a store of philosophy which runs through all his dramas; yet it is not intruded in such a way as to detract from the popularity of his plays. Although a Mexican born, most of his dramas were written in Spain and first presented upon the Spanish stage, where he was very popular in his day and where his compositions are still produced side by side with the masters of the earlier Spanish drama.

Granaditas, Alhondiga de. See ALHONDIGA.

Granados (gràn-ā'thōs), Enrique Fernandez (1866-), one of the leaders of the modern classical school of literature in Mexico. He has devoted all of his attention to poetry and to translations from Italian and French, in both of which he has shown purity of style, facility of versification, melody and rhythmical qualities possessed by few of the modern writers in Mexico. His published works consist of two volumes, *Myrtles* and *Daisies*.

In addition to these he has published several small booklets, all exquisitely printed on fine paper showing the taste of the author even in these small details.

Grasshopper, Hill of the. See CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE.



ENRIQUE FERNANDEZ
GRANADOS

Grua Talamanca (*grōō'ā tāl'ā-mān'kā*), **Miguel La**, Marquis of Branciforte, 52nd viceroy of New Spain (1794-1798), was an Italian by birth, but intimately related to noble Spanish families. He left a very unsavory reputation behind him. It is asserted that he sold the offices, from the highest to the lowest in his gift in New Spain, that he persecuted the French in the province, and that the few who were allowed to remain in the country were enabled to do so only by buying the friendship of the viceroy. He made a pretext of the war with the French nation to confiscate the property of all the French subjects in New Spain. He re-established the rural militia, which had been previously abolished (See GÜEMES PACHECO) and he did his best to cast dishonor upon his predecessor in office, the famous Count of Revillagigedo.

Guadalcazar, Marquis of. See FERNANDEZ DE CORDOBA.

Guadalupe Hidalgo (*gwā'dā-lōō'pā ē-dāl'gō*), a village some three miles to the north of Mexico City, which is of importance because there is the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patroness of Mexico, and the most popular saint on the American continents. In pre-Columbian times the site of the present village was the home of the Aztec goddess, Tonantzin (the mother of Gods and Men). A causeway connected the shrine through the lake, which then covered this part of the valley, with Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City). See OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE.

Guadalupe, Island of. See p. 808.

Guadalupe (*gwā'dā-lōō'pā*), **Our Lady of**, the patron saint of Mexico. Hers is the most widely venerated shrine on the American continent: In the year 1531, it is asserted that the Virgin Mary appeared four separate times to a poor Indian by the name of Juan Diego from Cuatitlan, a neighboring village, and urged him to go to the Archbishop of Mexico and tell him that she wished erected upon the hill of Tepeyac a temple to be dedicated to her worship. The bishop demanded proofs of what Juan Diego told him. So the Indian went back to the Virgin, who told him to come the next day and he should have the desired proofs; but his uncle being sick at home, Juan was not able to keep his appointment. On December 12 he was hurrying to Mexico for medicine and a priest, when the Virgin met him, told him not to fear, for his uncle would get well, and bade him pluck some roses from the hill. This he did and wrapped them in his zerape and took them to the Archbishop. When the zerape was opened in the presence of the Archbishop, a wonderful picture was found imprinted upon it. So the Archbishop ordered a chapel to be built upon the top of the hill, where the shrine of Guadalupe stands today.

The fame of this shrine grew rapidly and soon pilgrims came from all parts of Mexico to worship there. The banner of Our Lady of Guadalupe became the standard of the revolutionary party in 1810, and this endeared the saint more to the Mexican people, who were inclined to look upon her as their Savior from the rule of the Spaniard. There is scarcely a day throughout the whole year now that a party of pilgrims may not be found at Guadalupe. Often they come in droves of from five hundred to several thousand, under the leadership of one or more priests and sometimes they remain a week at the Holy City.

Throughout the month of December the Villa de Guadalupe is thronged with people of all classes; but on December 12, Our Lady's saint's day, the place is so packed with people that it is almost impossible to make one's way through the streets.

Guanajuato. See p. 809.

Guaymas (*gwī'mās*), the most important seaport town in the state of Sonora, Mexico. It is situated upon the gulf of the same name, which looks out upon the Gulf of Lower California. The port is famous for its oysters, which are shipped to all parts of the Republic of Mexico and exported to Europe and Asia. The town, which contains about 10,000 inhabitants, is situated upon a land-locked bay, with high hills almost in the foreground. For this reason it is one of the warmest places on the Pacific coast of Mexico in the summer months; but when the wet months pass it is more agreeable. It is the terminus of the Sonora Railway and several lines of coast steamers call at the port. Therefore, most of the important port towns on the Pacific coast of Mexico can be reached from Guaymas.

Güemes Pacheco de Padilla (*gwā'mās pā-chā'kō dā pā-dēl'yā*), **Juan Vicente de**. Count of Revillagigedo, 51st viceroy of New Spain and second of this title, one of the most notable governors of New Spain (1789-1794). He was untiring in his efforts to improve the police service, which had fallen to a very low condition at the time of his arrival in Mexico. He pursued tenaciously and with all the vigor of the law thieves, highwaymen and criminals of all classes, visited incognito frequently various parts of the city until he became known as the Haroun al Raschid of New Spain. He had the streets of the Capital paved, new avenues opened up, a perfect system of night watchmen inaugurated, the city lighted at night and established a semi-weekly postal service between the capitals of the various states. He interested himself greatly in the arts, sciences and education in general and he had a chair in anatomy established in the hospital for Indians in the Capital. He encouraged the study of botany, geography and history, especially

that referring to ancient Mexico and the earlier races which populated what was then known as New Spain. After careful investigation into the military affairs of the province he resolved to do away with the native militia, which he believed was not worth the money, time and attention which had necessarily to be given to it; what the country required, he claimed, was regularly trained soldiers which the native militia seemed unable to give. He interested himself greatly in the building of good roads throughout the country, which he claimed were a necessity for the peace, progress and commercial prosperity of New Spain, among the highways which he promoted being that to Toluca, the capital of the state of Mexico, and those to the gulf port of Veracruz and the Pacific port of Acapulco. He was a man of sound judgment, methodical mind and a vast capacity for work. These qualities made him the terror of evildoers, the despair of the indolent and slow occupants of government positions and the admiration of ambitious young men whom he promoted rapidly, as soon as he found them earnest and capable.

Güemes y Horcasitas (*gwä'mäs ē ō'r'käs-ē'täs*), **Juan Francisco**, Count of Revillagigedo, 40th viceroy of New Spain (1746-1755), had been governor of Cuba previous to coming to Mexico. He established the fort of Horcasitas in Sonora to keep the Apaches in check, established many families of Spaniards and Mexicans in the northern part of the country as a check against the half-civilized Indians and he removed the station of the Spanish fleet of the Indies from Mexico to Habana. The famous Bolaños mines then became known as rich producers of the precious metals and that district became populous. As a result of the order sent out by a previous viceroy (See CEBRIAN Y AGUSTIN) to collect statistical information relating to New Spain, the following data concerning the City of Mexico, is of interest: The Capital was then composed of "50,000 families of Spaniards, Europeans and creoles (descendants of pure Spanish blood born in New Spain), 40,000 families of mestizos and 8,000 native Indians."

Guerra (*gär'rä*), **Fray Garcia**, archbishop of Mexico and 12th viceroy of New Spain (1611-1612), made an elaborate report upon the construction of the drainage works of the Valley of Mexico, in which he expressed the opinion that the plans then being pursued would not secure the object that the execution of the works had in view. During his administration a terrible earthquake visited Mexico, destroying many buildings in the Capital and in other places throughout the country.

Guerrero (*gär-rä'rö*), one of the southern states of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean and the states of Michoacan, Morelos,

Mexico, Puebla and Oaxaca, has an area of 24,900 square miles. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre Mountains, which throw the greater part of the state into the Pacific slope. It is one of the most mountainous divisions of Mexico and contains vast mineral deposits, which are as yet but slightly developed. It contains many smaller rivers and streams capable of developing much motor power, but most of them unfit for navigation. Of these the largest are the Ometepec, Papagayo, Las Balsas, and Misteco. Agriculture, cattle raising and mining are the chief industries of the state. The chief cities are Chilpancingo, the capital, Chilapa, Tixtla and Acapulco (the chief seaport). Three branches of the National Railways traverse the state.

Guerrero (*gär-rä'rö*), **Julio** (1862-), author of the *Genesis of Crime in Mexico*, is one of the profoundest thinkers that the republic has produced; and few works have been written in any country more worthy of serious attention than this analysis of the social conditions of the Mexican people. Guerrero has written other works of a like nature, all thoughtful, and showing careful study, investigation and power of drawing accurate deductions.

Guerrero (*gär-rä'rö*), **Gen. Vicente**, one of the most prominent revolutionary leaders in Mexican history. When the cause of independence was on the wane in 1816, Guerrero took to the mountains and from there carried on guerrilla warfare, which kept alive the revolution for the succeeding five years. He was born in Tixtla in 1782. His parents were farmers in very poor circumstances, and so the boy was forced to make his way in the world without other help than his own native energy and talent. He joined the army of Hidalgo in 1810 and he continued to struggle for the independence of his country until Spanish dominion was finally overthrown in 1821. He was in many battles and he did more to organize the revolutionary forces, when the cause of independence was seeing its darkest hours, than any other man. Even when things were at their worst he was always hopeful and resourceful. For this reason he is considered one of the greatest figures in Mexican history. In 1821 he joined Iturbide in the Plan de Iguala, and the two great leaders swept everything before them in a few months, thus winning the independence of Mexico. He was a member of the first provisional government which governed the country after the overthrow of the Spanish power in New Spain; and later on he held various high offices in his native country, all of which he filled with ability and zeal for the public welfare. His tomb is in the Pantheon of San Fernando in Mexico City.

Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Baltasar de Zuniga. See ZUNIGA GUZMAN.

H

Haro y Peralta, Alonzo Nuñez de. See NUÑEZ DE HARO.

Hernandez de Cordoba. See CORDOBA, HERNANDEZ DE.

Hidalgo (*ē-dāl'gō*), one of the central states of Mexico, situated on the upland plateau and bordering on the states of San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Mexico and Queretaro, has an area of 8,100 square miles. The climate varies from cold in the higher mountain regions to quite warm on the gulf side where a part of the state slopes to the east down to the borders of the hotlands. The state is well supplied with railways, being traversed by the National Lines of Mexico and the Hidalgo and Northeastern, all of which connect it with Mexico City. The chief industries of the state are mining and agriculture, the output of the former being yearly over \$7,000,000. The chief cities are Pachuca, the capital and most noted mining center, Tula, Tulancingo and Zimapan. See TULA.

Hidalgo y Costilla (*ē-dāl'gō ē kōs-tē'yā*), Miguel, the father of Mexican independence (1753-1811), was, at the time that he appears prominently in history, the curate of the parish church of Dolores, a little town not far from Guanajuato, Mexico. He was a man of wide reading and very liberal in his ideas. Thoroughly Mexican at heart, though of Spanish blood, he longed for the freedom of his native country from the rule of Spain. This desire was increased by his reading of French literature, which was, at this time, filled with the new thought engendered by the French revolution. So he gathered about him in Dolores a few kindred spirits, who met to discuss plans for the betterment of their country at a so-called literary and scientific society. There plans, it is said, were laid, for an uprising of the Indians and others favorable to the cause of independence. But they were discovered before the conspirators were ready to act. Hidalgo was informed that the government was about to seize him and his friends; so he decided upon an immediate call to arms that night, Sept. 15, 1810. A few of the conspirators were called together about 11 o'clock at night and plans were laid for an uprising that same morning. People were called to early mass by the church bell; from the pulpit Hidalgo proclaimed the revolution, the prisoners in Dolores were liberated, arms were seized, all the Spaniards in the place were secured and put under lock and key, and, with this small force, Hidalgo began his famous march toward the Capital of the republic. Hidalgo

was commander in chief of the revolutionary army and Allende (Ignacio), a captain of dragoons who deserted with most of his regiment from the Spanish army in Mexico, was made Lieutenant-General and Aldama and Abasolo, officers under Allende, were made staff officers. At Atotonilco Hidalgo took from the little church there a banner upon which was printed a picture of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patroness of Mexico, thus giving the movement a religious as well as a political feature; and the ever-increasing multitude of insurgents marched toward Guanajuato to the cry: "Long live religion! Long live our Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Hurrah for America and down with bad government!" The march was necessarily slow. In five days the insurgent army had reached Celaya, when it numbered 50,000 men; five days later, when it had reached Guanajuato, it numbered probably twice as many. After a terrible fight and slaughter, the city was captured and most of the inhabitants butchered by the undisciplined hordes of Hidalgo. The city government was reorganized and the place made the capital of the new political power. On Oct. 10 the revolutionary army began its march to Valladolid (Morelia), which it reached eight days later, and captured without opposition. After establishing officers of his own in Valladolid, Hidalgo began his march upon the city of Mexico, by way of Toluca, the Capital of the state of Mexico. At Monte de las Cruces, which is on the heights overlooking the Valley of Mexico, the revolutionists met and defeated the Spanish army in a struggle noted for its bitterness and the heavy losses on both sides (Oct. 30, 1810). In sight of the Capital of the country, the armies of Spain defeated and the whole governing force of the country demoralized, Hidalgo decided to retreat. This was the most memorable event of the whole campaign; for, in all probability, it put off the independence of the country 11 years. Then followed one disaster after another until finally Hidalgo with Allende and others of his officers were captured at Acatita de Bejan in Coahuila, March 21, 1811, and taken to Monclova and from there to Chihuahua, where they were tried, condemned and shot, July 30, 1811.

Hill of the Bells. See CERRO DE LAS CAMPANAS.

Hill of the Grasshopper. See CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE.

Hipólito (*ē-pōl'ē-tō'*), San, a church and hospital for the insane, both of ancient foundation and historical interest in Mexico

City. The church was built close to the spot where so many Spaniards and their allies lost their lives on the retreat from the city on the "sad night," July 1, 1520, which event it was intended to commemorate. The hospital, which is on the same street and but a short distance away, was founded some years later (1567), as an annex to the church, as an institution to look after the poor and helpless sick, by a Spanish merchant by the name of Bernardino Alvarez. In 1700 the "Brothers of Charity," known popularly as the "Hipolitos," a purely Mexican order, but having the sanction of the Pope, became legally organized and bound by vows to devote their lives to looking after the sick and the infirm, especially those in care of their own order and hospital. About this time San Hipolito hospital decided to devote its energies and resources entirely to the insane, of which there were many then in Mexico. Since that day this institution has remained an insane asylum, and the most important of its kind in Mexico. So generally is this refuge known throughout the country, that to invite one to go to San Hipolito is equivalent to saying that he is foolish or insane.

Hipolitos. See HIPOLITO, SAN.

Horcasitas, Juan Francisco Guemes y. See GUEMES Y HORCASITAS.

Huitzilopochtli (*wēl'sē-lō-pōsh'tlē*), the famous god of war of the ancient Aztecs. To him, the greatest temples of this race were erected, and on his altars thousands of human victims were sacrificed. At the dedication of the great temple upon the Plaza Mayor of Mexico City (then called Tenochtitlan) it is gravely asserted by historians that the incredible number of 80,000 captives were sacrificed by order of the then reigning emperor, Axayacatl, upon the altars of the war god. See AXAYACATL.

Huitzilihuitl (*wēl'sē-lē-wētl*) (Feathers of the Hummingbird), second king of Mex-

ico (1389-1409), was son of Acamapitzin. During his reign the Mexicans began a career of conquest, which was practically never interrupted until the advent of the Spanish army under Cortes in 1518. Huitzilihuitl combined many of the qualities of a great ruler; he was a diplomat, an organizer, a warrior and a successful leader of men; he made a friend of the king of Atzacapotzalco by marrying his daughter and thus made the Mexican people practically the allies of that nation, to which they had been subject up to this time; and a war which Huitzilihuitl undertook in union with Atzacapotzalco against the Acolhuas, which the allies defeated, brought much honor and respect to the Mexicans, who thus secured an alliance with Atzacapotzalco upon honorable terms. From this time on the advancement of Mexico was rapid. The city began to erect substantial buildings of stone, to manufacture fine cotton garments and to extend their trade in fish, which they caught in Lake Texcoco, to all the lands bordering on the lake shore. As the inhabitants of the city had outgrown the size of their island home they began to build great rafts of wood upon which they made the famous "chinampas" (floating gardens). In a short time hundreds of Aztecs were living upon these rafts and cultivating vegetables which found a ready sale in Tenochtitlan (Mexico) and in the cities and towns along the shores of the lake. A war with Atzacapotzalco and another with Coyoacan both increased the reputation of the Mexicans, who began, by this time to be both feared and respected by all the neighboring nations and tribes. Huitzilihuitl was the first great law-giver of the Mexicans during their residence in the Valley of Mexico; he policed the city of Tenochtitlan and encouraged trade and commerce.

Hummingbird, Feathers of the. See HUITZILIHUITL.

I

Icaza (*ē-kās'á*), **Francisco A. de** (1863-), poet, essayist and diplomat, a writer of correct and sonorous prose and verse, and one of the best diplomats in the service of his country, which he has served in various capacities. He belongs more to the classical school than to the modern romantic movement, to which Mexico owes the larger number of her most talented literary

men of first rank. He has been more under Spanish than Mexican influence; this is no doubt due to the fact that he spent considerable time in Spain as secretary to the Mexican legation at Madrid. Since then he has been Mexican minister to Belgium and is now Mexican ambassador at Washington.

Icazbalceta (*ē-kās'bāl-sā'tá*), **JOAQUIN GARCIA** (1825-1849), a Mexican poet and

historian of great talent, industry and erudition. He collected together a vast number of documents of a very interesting and valuable nature, the titles of which collections are indicative of their nature, viz.: *A Collection of Documents for the History of Mexico* and *A New Collection of Documents for the History of Mexico*. Many of these were almost-forgotten writings, but invaluable as shedding light upon the obscurer periods in Mexican history; others documents which throw broadly forth the characters of makers of Mexican history, the importance of events in the development of the country, politically and socially. He also wrote *An Ecclesiastical History of the Indies; Spiritual and Sacred Colloquies; Mexico in 1554*.

Iguatzio (*ē-gwāts'ē-ō*), a little town in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, noted for its many ancient ruins and remains of archaeological interest. Here are to be found idols, pottery and other carved and manufactured articles of very ancient make, a pyramid, prehistoric roads, buildings, fortress, walls and underground passages, which probably belonged to a race antedating the Indians now living there.

Ihuicamina. See MONTEZUMA I.

Indio Triste (*ēn'dē-ō trēs'tā*) (The Sad Indian), a sculptured stone figure of an Indian, almost life size, in the National Museum in Mexico City. It has given its name to the street in which it was found. This figure is of interest on account of the many references to it found in Mexican literature. It is supposed to have been one of the two sculptured candle or torch bearers upon the turrets of the great temple of the war god, Huitzilopochtli, in Mexico City. Its present name was probably popularly given to it on account of its peculiar half-crouched position.

Inquisition in Mexico. The. Shortly after the Spanish conquest the power of the Inquisition began to make itself felt in New Spain, and in 1529 the archbishop and the heads of the various church foundations in the Capital, supported by the city council, extended an invitation to the head of the Spanish Inquisition to extend the order to Mexico. As a result, "visitors" were sent to Mexico until 1570, bringing with them inquisitorial powers, when Pedro Moya de Contreras, was appointed Inquisitor General of New Spain, Guatemala and the Philippines. He opened his office in the chief building of the Dominicans, who ever afterwards were the strongest supporters of the Inquisition in the New World. But the erection of a special building for the "Holy Office" was begun in 1732 and completed in 1736. The Burning Place, where those condemned to death by the Holy Office, were executed, was established on the west side of what is now the Alameda, and directly in front of the

church of San Diego; and the first burning took place in 1574, when 21 victims perished. On June 8, 1813, the Inquisition was abolished in New Spain, and all property belonging to the order confiscated to the crown of Spain. But it was re-established in Mexico the following year, where it continued to exercise its powers until May 31, 1820, when it was finally abolished. Among the victims of the Inquisition was the famous patriot priest, Morelos, who was condemned by that body on Nov. 26, 1815, turned over to the secular authorities and shot a month later.

Inquisitor, The. See ALMANZA.

Iturbide (*ē'tōōr-bē'thā*), **Agustin de** (See GUERRERO), a noted soldier who, after spending years in the services of the Spanish king, principally in Mexico, went over to the side of the revolutionists, became a popular hero, and succeeded in having himself elected emperor of Mexico under the title of Agustin I. He was born in Morelia, then called Valladolid, Sept. 27, 1813, of mixed blood, his father being a Spaniard and his mother a Mexican. His advancement in the Spanish army was rapid, for he showed undoubted military genius. On the failure of the Pan of Iguala, Iturbide saw his opportunity, which he pushed with his boundless ambition; and the Mexican people proclaimed him emperor May 19, 1822. But soon troubles began in the ranks of the uncompromising republicans, and Iturbide was forced to resign (March 20, 1823) and leave the country. From Europe he watched the trend of events at home. He was constantly in communication with friends in Mexico. Misled by their reports he set out from London for Mexico in July, 1824, to help, as he stated it, to fight for the independence of his country. Immediately upon his landing at Soto la Marina, Tamaulipas, he was seized by the military commander of that state, tried and pronounced a traitor, and, as such, condemned to death. Five days later he was executed at Padilla. Thus perished he whom all Mexico, but two years previously, had proclaimed "The Liberator." See PLAN DE IGUALA.

Iturrigaray (*ē-tōōr'rē-gār'ī*), **Jose de**, 55th viceroy of New Spain (1803-1808), gave much attention to the improvement of public works, completed some half finished and built others completely. During his administration the famous scholar, Baron Von Humboldt, spent considerable time in Mexico collecting the material for the works which were afterwards to make his reputation as a scholar and an authority on Mexico.

On Sept. 15, 1808, headed by Gabriel de Yermo, a rich land owner, many Spaniards and the oidores of the court in New Spain raised a revolution and deposed the viceroy, who supported the cause of the exiled



DEGOLLADO THEATRE, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Jalisco (*há-lēs'kō*), commercially the most important state in Mexico, partially situated on the upland plateau and partially on the Pacific slope, which gives it all varieties of climate. It borders on the states of Durango, Zacatecas, Tepic, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Colima and the Pacific Ocean. Area 31,850 square miles. Principal products: Brandy, sugar, corn, wheat, tobacco, valuable woods, fruits and minerals. Agriculturally it is the richest state in the republic, and it is one of the most notable cattle-raising districts. It is well watered, its principal rivers being Tuscacuesco, Ameca, Santiago,

Verde, Bolaños and Juchipila. To the east of this state is the most important lake region in Mexico (See LAKES OF MEXICO). The principal cities are: Guadalajara, the capital of the state and the second largest city in the republic, Lagos and Ciudad Guzman. The National Railways of Mexico connect Jalisco with the Capital.

Javier de Lianza, Francisco. See LIANZA.

Javier de Venegas, Francisco. See VENEGAS.

Jesuits, Expulsion of. See CROIX, CARLOS DE.

Juarez, Benito. See pp. 981 and 1217.

K

Kukulcan (*kōō-kōōl-kān'*), a successful leader of the ancient Indians of Yucatan, whom time raised into a demi-god. He is said to have taught his people practically all they knew of the arts and industries and to have placed them among the

most civilized of ancient Mexico. Like Quetzalcoatl (the Fair God), when he was forced to leave Yucatan, he promised to return some day and again rule over the country. See HIAWATHA and QUETZALCOATL.

L

Laguna Madre (*lā-gōō'nā mā'drā*), **La**, a large long shallow lagoon forming an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico and running down half the eastern coast of the state of Tamaulipas in the republic of Mexico. Considerable traffic is done over it in small boats by the native Indians of the state.

Lakes, The, of Mexico are neither extensive in size nor in number. The high elevation of the great tablelands, which stretch from the United States border to far south of Mexico City, and the rapid descent from these to the coast, coupled with the rapid evaporation engendered by the heat of the tropical lands, make the accumulation of great bodies of water much less probable than in flat and colder countries. In the states of Jalisco and Michoacan is a very picturesque lake region, which is more famous and more visited than any other in Mexico. Of the numerous lakes

and lakelets found there, the three most important are Chapala, which is 80 miles long by 30 miles wide, and Patzcuaro, and Cuitzeo, somewhat less known. In the Valley of Mexico are several lakes, more noted for their historical associations than for their size or importance. Of these the most important are Texcoco, Xochimilco, Chalco, Zumpango and San Cristóbal. The Lake of Caimen, some 30 miles long, in the Valley of the Bolson, is surrounded by many picturesque little lakelets. Most of the other lakes credited to Mexico are inlets from the oceans or from the Gulf of Mexico.

La Laguna, Marquis of, and Count of Paredes. See CERDA, THOMAS ANTONIO MANRIQUE DE LA.

Las Casas (*lās-kās'ās*), Bartolome de one of the early missionaries in Mexico, shortly after the Spanish conquest, was

created bishop of Chiapas in 1544. Most of his life, while in Mexico, was spent in protecting the Indians against the cruelties of the Spaniards. And he succeeded in having a number of excellent laws passed in their behalf. He was made "Protector General of the Indians," in whose behalf he had already labored many years. He died in Madrid in 1566, at the age of 92. His most famous work is his *History of the Indies*, a book that gives a wonderful insight into the result of Spanish rule in the New World.

Las Cruces. See HIDALGO.

Laso de la Vega (*lā'sō dā là vā'gā*), **Melchor Portocarrero**, Count of Morcova, 28th viceroy of New Spain (1686-1688), known as "Silver-arm," on account of his having his right arm made of silver, reduced to submission the Indians of Coahuila, established a strong garrison in their territory and founded the town of Morcova. On his retirement from New Spain he was sent as viceroy to Peru.

Leiva y de La Cerda (*lā'ē-vā ē dā là sār'dā*), **Juan de Marquis de Leiva y Ladrada** and Count of Baños, 22nd viceroy of New Spain (1660-1664), began again the suspended work of the drainage of the Valley of Mexico, was energetic in the propagation of the Christian religion to such an extent that 24 towns and villages "professed the faith." On account of the bad conduct of his sons, who made themselves very unpopular, he resigned his office and returned to Spain where he entered the Carmelite order and retired to the seclusion of the monastery. During his administration the Tehuantepec Indians rose against the government; but they were finally induced to submit to the authority of Spain through the influence of Bishop Alonso de Cuevas y Davalos of Oaxaca, who, on account of the valuable aid thus rendered the government, was made Archbishop of Mexico. During this administration considerable territory was captured from the Indians and added to New Spain.

Leon (*lā-ōn'*), a city of 100,000 inhabitants, on the line of the Central division of the National Lines of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, at an elevation of 5,865 feet above sea level, is an important commercial center 260 miles from Mexico City. It produces leather, woolen and cotton goods, cutlery, soap, carriages and implements of various kinds. It is also the center of an important local trade. Leon was founded in 1552.

Lianza (*lē-ān'sā*), **Francisco Javier de**, archbishop and 57th viceroy of New Spain (1800-1810), had been instrumental in deposing the previous viceroy, Iturrigaray, no doubt from conscientious motives; but he was afterwards sorry for his action when he saw how events were moving in New

Spain. His whole administration was a struggle to obtain money to forward to the court of Spain to aid in the defense of that country against the French. At one time he sent \$2,000,000 in addition to sums collected by the sale of the properties of several persons of wealth convicted of treasonable practices or tendencies; and he tried in vain to collect the sum of \$20,000,000 more voted by the central committee as a contribution from New Spain for the defense of the mother country. He complained that already in addition to the money sent officially by Mexico to the court of Spain, over \$10,000,000 more had been taken out of the country for the same purpose, through confiscated property mentioned above. This excessive drain of the wealth of the country stirred up a strong feeling in New Spain against the Spaniards and Spanish rule. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the viceroy to help the court, a feeling gained ground that he was not a strong enough character to cope with the pronounced revolutionary sentiment in New Spain and his enemies succeeded in having him removed from office.

Liberty Bell. See PALACIO MUNICIPAL.

Linares, Duke of. See NOROÑA Y SILVA.

Lizardi (*lē-sār'thē*), **Jose Joaquin de** (1774-1827), the father of modern Mexican literature, was journalist, poet, novelist and political and social reformer of great influence upon the destinies of his country, especially during the wars of independence (1810-1821). He advocated popular education, independence of church and state, prison reform, and many other ideas in advance of his times, and some of which have not yet been carried out. His novel, *El Periquillo Sarmiento*, has become a household word in Mexico, and is considered by many critics as the greatest novel written by any Mexican author. He wrote hundreds of political pamphlets, poems and reviews advocating the independence of Mexico from Spain, various reforms in addition to those already mentioned, and depicted, in a powerful style, the abuses of the social fabric in his day. He lashed, with a merciless whip, the vices, indolence and want of public spirit of the lower, middle and upper classes. Much of his terrible upbraiding of society is to be found in the *Periquillo*. Two others of his works which still continue to be published are *Fables* and *Sad Nights*.

Llorona, La. See MALINCHE, LA.

Lord of Ixtapalapa. See CUITLAHUAC.

Lorenzo Juarez de Mendoza. See MENDOZA.

Lower California, the most northern territory of Mexico, which borders on the United States to the north and lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Cali-

fornia. To it belong politically most of the islands along its coast. Owing to its mountainous character, lack of rain and rivers and its dry and warm climate, the peninsula presents a semi-desert appearance. Fishing and mining are its principal industries;

and its chief towns are La Paz, on the Gulf of California, its capital, Ensenada, Santa Rosalia and San Jose. Area 60,000 square miles; population 150,000.

Luna, Juan de Mendoza y. See **MENDOZA**.

M

Malinche (*mā-lēn'chā*). **The**, a fabled woman, much like the Greek syren, who has somewhat changing attributes in various parts of Mexico. In some she is supposed to be kind, in others to have a never-ceasing desire to lure people to death. Even these malign powers she exercises in different ways, according to the part of the country from which the legend comes. In the state of Mexico she is accredited with singing the most beautiful songs which those who hear them cannot resist, and so they follow her only to fall into deep water where they are pulled to the bottom by the evil spirits who make their homes there. In other places it is the beauty of her face and form that attract, with like result. In the northern part of Mexico the Malinche is known as "La Llorona" (she who cries). Here her *modus operandi* is somewhat different, for there she waylays some benighted traveler in some solitary place, and, as he passes, she cries like a sick child in distress. The traveler follows in the direction of the voice, only to sink into some hidden swamp, bog or quicksand. In the center of Mexico she is known as "La Rebosada" (the Woman who wears a Rebosa or mantle). She appears, beautiful of form, her face hidden in her reboso, mystery about her every movement; and with her great power of attraction she lures the unwary to their death. In the south of Mexico she is supposed to make her home upon Mount Malinche, upon the top of which she appears, in the approaching evening, when her wondrous beauty is lit up by the level rays of the setting sun, and thus is rendered even more bewitching her power of attraction. She beckons, and he who sees her is forced to run toward her. Next day his dead body is found, mangled and torn as though by the claws of some savage beast, in the barranca, more than a thousand feet below.

Mancera, Marquis of. See **TOLEDO, SEBASTIAN DE**.

Manrique de Zuniga (*mān-rē'kā dū sōōn'yē-gā'*), **Alvaro**, Marquis of Villa Man-

rique, 7th viceroy of New Spain (1585-1590). During his administration Sir Francis Drake plundered a number of towns along the Pacific coast of Mexico, and escaped with his booty. Zuñiga did not get along with the other royal authorities in Mexico, and civil war was about to break out, when the viceroy was recalled by order of Philip II.

Manzanillo (*mān'sā-nē'yō*), an important seaport town in the state of Colima, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. As a port it has natural advantages which have been added to by expenditures of large sums of money by the Mexican government. All the Pacific coast steamers touching at Mexican ports call at Manzanillo, which is the seaport of Colima, the capital of the state of the same name. Population 5,000.

Marina (*mā-rē'nā*), **La**, a famous Indian woman, who, after the battle of Grijalva, was presented to the conqueror, Cortes, as a slave, while on his way to Mexico. She became his interpreter, constant companion, and the mother of Martin, his most noted son. She afterwards married one of Cortes' soldiers. She was a very beautiful woman, cunning and a good diplomat. On account of these qualities she was called by the Indians, "La Malinche". See **MALINCHE, LA**.

Marquina (*mār-kē'nā*), **Felix de Berenguer**, 54th viceroy of New Spain (1800-1803), arrived in Mexico with a strong feeling against him on account of illfounded reports which had preceded him; but he succeeded in gaining the good will of the mass of the people. He carefully examined the treasury department and dictated certain orders which much facilitated its working, spent from his own private purse large sums for public improvements, prohibited bull fighting, negotiated an exchange of English for Spanish prisoners of the late war between England and Spain, who were in Mexico and Jamaica, increased the military forces in the Capital and made merciless and unceasing war on the smugglers

who had, up to his time, done a thriving business in New Spain.

Marquis de Falcés. See PERALTA.

Matamoros, Gen. Mariano. See p. 1187.

Mateos (*mā-tā'ōs*), **Juan A.** (1841-), a Mexican novelist and dramatic writer of strong imagination and great constructive ability. He is Mexican to the core, and all his plots and characters are Mexican. He was among the first of the writers of his day to break away from imitations of French and Spanish authors. As an orator he was, at one time, unsurpassed in Mexico. No other modern dramatic author has had more success upon the stage than he, and his historical novels have had a wider sale than those of any of his fellow literary men. Among his novels which are still popular are: *Priest and Leader*; *The Hill of the Bells* and *The Insurgents*.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. See pp. 981, 1191, 1217, 1239, 1675.

Mayorga (*mā-yōr'gā*), **Martin**, 46th viceroy of New Spain (1779-1783), had been president of Guatemala. During his administration the English entered Guatemala, the result being that they were attacked in Belize by the Spaniards and a local war ensued, which the latter carried into Florida, recapturing Pensacola. The viceroy made strenuous efforts to fortify Veracruz and other points leading to the Capital of New Spain, along the old coach road by way of Jalapa. On account of a very bad epidemic of smallpox, vaccination for its prevention was introduced into the country for the first time.

Medina (*mā-dē'nā*), **Bartolome de**, is remembered for his invention in Pachuca in 1534 of the famous "patio process" for the amalgamation of silver ores, which was in constant use from that time until a few years ago throughout Mexico. In fact it is still employed in rural districts today in some old-fashioned mines.

Mendoza (*mān-dō'thā*), **Antonio de**, Count of Tendilla, 1st viceroy of New Spain (1535-1550), had been nominated to his office in 1530, but was not able to assume the duties belonging to it until five years later. He was an able and conscientious man and proved an excellent governor of Mexico, which was then in a very unsettled state. He put down several insurrections of the Indians, encouraged trade and commerce, divided up the public lands of the newly-conquered country, was a patron of the arts, introduced silk culture into New Spain and did his best to protect the Indians from the abuses both of the Spaniards and of their own chiefs, and, under his protection, many mines were opened up. During his administration many monks and priests arrived in Mexico, some to teach the natives, others to expound the principles of the Christian religion and others to establish foundations of their orders. Men-

doza was sent to Peru in 1550 by Charles V, who desired to have a capable man there, for that country was then in arms against the dominion of Spain. He died there in 1552.

Mendoza y Pimentel (*mān-dō'thā ē pē'mān-tāl'*), **Diego Carrillo**, Marquis of Galves (1621-1624), 15th viceroy of New Spain, improved and extended the scope of the teaching in the University of Mexico, organized the police and pursued the thieves and highway robbers until soon the public roads throughout the country were safe for travelers. He suspended the work of drainage of the Valley of Mexico and ordered the breaking down of a dyke, which resulted in the City of Mexico being once more inundated. A quarrel arose between the viceroy and the archbishop over the refuge given by the convent of Santo Domingo to a breaker of the law, which finally grew so bitter that the archbishop excommunicated the viceroy and proclaimed an interdict. The populace made an uprising, burned the palace, destroyed the furniture and other property of the viceroy, and forced the latter to take refuge in the convent of San Francisco, where he remained hidden for several days. The nobles took a hand in the quarrel at this juncture and deposed the viceroy. The archbishop made a triumphal entry into the Capital, where he was received with great rejoicing by the populace.

Mendoza y Luna (*mān-dō'thā ē lōō'nā*), **Juan de**, Marquis de Montes Claros, 10th viceroy of New Spain (1603-1607). He built some excellent roads throughout the Valley of Mexico which exist to the present day, paid much attention to the health of the City of Mexico, and began the construction of an aqueduct to bring drinking water into the Capital of the republic. On leaving Mexico he was sent to Peru as viceroy.

Mendoza (*mān-dō'thā*), **Lorenzo Juarez de**, Count of Coruña, 5th viceroy of New Spain (1580-1582). He at once petitioned the king of Spain to investigate the abuses of the oidores and other officials of the royal power in New Spain, and encouraged commerce, appointing what were known as, commercial consuls. He died in Mexico.

Mercado (*mār-kā'thō*), **Cerro de**, an immense mountain of iron in the state of Durango, Mexico. It is 1,900 yards long, 900 yards wide and 235 yards high and is estimated to contain 460,000,000 tons of iron ore, assaying from 70 to 75 per cent iron. On account of the refractory nature of the ore it has been very little worked up to the present.

Merida (*mā'rē-thā*), the capital of the state of Yucatan, is connected with Progreso, its port, by rail. It is by far the most important city in southeastern Mexico, being the center of the henequen trade for which the state of Yucatan is noted. It

is rich, well paved and contains many handsome buildings. Being on the lowlands and within the tropics, it is excessively warm during the summer months. It has a beautiful cathedral and many fine churches. Merida was founded in 1542, shortly after the conquest of that territory. Population 45,000.

Mexico, one of the central states of the republic of Mexico, bordering on Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero, Michoacan and Queretaro, has an area of 9,200 square miles. Surrounding as it does the Federal District, containing Mexico City and various important towns, which are connected with interurban railways, the state of Mexico carries on an extensive trade in agricultural products, which are its principal assets. It is somewhat mountainous, and contains one of the most important lake regions of the republic (See LAKES OF MEXICO). Its climate varies from cold, in the upper mountain regions, to warm in the lower lands in the south. On account of the natural richness of the state its chief occupation is agriculture and mining, the output of the latter being over \$7,000,000 yearly. Chief cities: Toluca, the capital, Texcoco, Chalco, Tenancingo, Sultepec and El Oro, the latter two being noted mining centers. The state contains two noted valleys of considerable extent, Mexico and Toluca, which are agriculturally very rich and contain some of the most valuable land in the republic. Population 1,100,000.

Mexican Flag, whose colors are white, green and red, representing religious purity, unity and independence, had its origin in what are styled "the three guarantees." See THE THREE GUARANTEES.

Michoacan (*mē-chō'à-kān'*), an important state of southwestern Mexico, surrounded by Jalisco, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Mexico, Colima and Guerrero and touching on the Pacific Ocean, has an area of 22,700 square miles of territory, in general mountainous, interspersed with exceedingly rich valleys, in which cattle raising, agriculture and manufacturing are carried on extensively. The climate is temperate and the agricultural lands are well watered by rivers and streams which are to be found in all parts of the state. In addition, the northern part contains the most important lake region of Mexico (See LAKES OF MEXICO). The principal products are: Sugar, rice, cotton, molasses, wheat, coffee, frijoles, barley, tobacco, fruits, brandy, chili (native red pepper), woods and minerals, the output of the latter being over \$4,000,000 yearly. Population 950,000.

Military Academy, National. See ACADEMY, NATIONAL MILITARY.

Minerí'a (*mēn-ā-rē'à*), **La** (School of Mines), is one of the largest and most important buildings in Mexico. As far back

as 1777 this school existed, and had for its object the encouragement of mining in New Spain; but it was not until 1813 that the present huge building was completed at a cost of over one and one-half million dollars. The architect, Manuel Tolsa, was one of the greatest civil engineers that Mexico has produced. The building has magnificent patios and stairways, and many rooms of liberal dimensions. In the great central court many gorgeous functions of a public nature have been held. The building is at present devoted to the teaching of engineering, with special attention to all that relates to mining. The course for graduation covers seven years.

Mining in Mexico began years before the conquest of the Aztec empire by the Spaniards in 1521; and the amount of gold displayed in temples and as personal ornaments excited the wonder of Cortes and his followers when they entered the Aztec capital for the first time. It is probable that most of the metal so employed was obtained by placer mining. But immediately after the conquest in 1821 the Spaniards began developing the mining resources of the country and soon a number of the mining districts of Mexico became famous. Fabulous sums were produced from some of those old mines; and yet the mining wealth of Mexico today, as then, consists more in the vast deposits of ores throughout the length and breadth of the country than in their high grade. Of this vast wealth of low grade ore but a very small percentage has as yet been touched. Modern methods have, however, begun to change the condition of mining in the country and the investment of large amounts of foreign capital has begun the development of many large mines on a broad scale. Abandoned mines have been reopened and scientific methods applied to their development, which have made of them rich properties in a short time; but there are hundreds of these still untouched, most of them flooded with water.

The great present commercial mineral wealth of Mexico consists in its silver and copper mines; but iron ore of high grade is plentiful. However it has been but little developed, owing to want of cheap fuel and distance from transportation. Gold, lead and quicksilver are also plentiful in Mexico; coal has been discovered in large quantities in Coahuila and petroleum in Veracruz, Tamaulipas and the southern states of the republic and both of these natural resources are being rapidly developed by foreign capital, principally American, French and English. Among other metals to be found extensively throughout Mexico are zinc, salt, antimony, sulphur and bismuth, onyx, marble, opals, emeralds, garnets, sapphires, topazes, jaspers, rubies and agates. Obsidian of an excellent qual-

ity exists in vast deposits in many parts of the republic, especially in the volcanic districts, and fine pearls and pearl shells are to be found in large quantities in the Gulf of Lower California. Many rare minerals have been discovered in various of the mineral zones of Mexico, but practically no attempt has been made at exploiting them. Vast deposits of excellent salt exist in numerous parts of Mexico, generally close to the sea coast, in exposed stretches called "salinas." Of these one of the most extensive is close to the city of Salina Cruz in the state of Oaxaca, which derives its name from these same deposits. A strong company has been at work for several years, exploiting these latter salinas, and salt from this region is to be found on sale in most of the cities and towns of Mexico. Two-thirds of Mexico is one vast mineralized field awaiting the advent of modern mining methods and unlimited capital for its development, the construction of good wagon roads and railways and cheaper fuel. The opening up of new coal fields and the exploiting of broad petroleum areas of territory promise to soon supply this latter factor. (See p. 1214.)

Mint, The, of Mexico, has a history reaching back to within a few years of the conquest of the country by the Spaniards. In 1535 small pieces of silver with the government mark stamped upon them, were introduced into the currency of the country, which was insufficient to meet the demands of greatly increased trade. These coins were issued from the newly established mint, which was permitted to coin only silver. In 1675 a royal decree of the court of Spain permitted the Mexican mint to coin pieces of money similar to the Spanish gold doubloon.

The mint was first established on Monterilla street, next to the city hall; but in 1569 it was removed to the building now known as the National Palace, facing the Zocalo, in Mexico City. In 1731 it was removed to the building which it now occupies, which had been constructed for it. During the colonial period (1521-1821) the mint coined \$68,874,958 in gold pieces, \$542,893 in copper pieces and \$2,081,217,985 in silver. In the year 1805 over \$25,000,000 in silver were coined at the mint.

From 1810 to 1821 mints were established in Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Sombrerete, Guadalajara and Durango, all then as now great mining centers. Later on additional mints were established at San Luis Potosi, Culiacan, Tlalpam, Oaxaca, Guadalupe y Calvo, Alamos, Catorce and Hermosillo. But in 1893 the Mexican government closed all the mints throughout the republic except that in the Capital, which now has facilities for coining \$250,000 a day.

To the present there have been coined in the various mints of Mexico \$131,573,256 in gold; \$3,563,178,979 in silver and \$47,488,674 in bronze and copper, to which must be added a small percentage for coinage in the past couple of years for which statistics are not at present available. The total coinage of Mexico, including nickel coins during the period since the Spanish conquest to the present day, is over \$4,000,000,000.

Miramón, Gen. Miguel. See p. 1239.

Miron (*mē-rōn'*). **Salvador Díaz** (1853-), orator and poet of forcible style



SALVADOR DIAZ
MIRON

and strong imagination which is oriental in its richness. He is a true Latin in his love of beauty and niceness of expression, yet he has that force which ever compels attention. He is the poet of the upper classes, the learned and the thoughtful, for his poetry is classical in its exactness and its adherence to chastity of form and expression. He has been called the Mex-

ican poet for the poets.

Moctezuma and Tula, Count of. See VALLADARES, JOSE SARMIENTO.

Moctezuma I (*mōk'tā-sōō'mā*), known as Ilhuicamina (Strongbow), fifth king of the Aztecs (1436-1464), was son of Huitzilihuitl, second king of Mexico and nephew of the famous Itzcoatl, during whose reign he had been commander of the Mexican army, which he led with great bravery, skill and wisdom. To him is due much of the success which followed the armies of Itzcoatl. During the reign of Moctezuma I the allies greatly extended the boundaries of the Aztec confederacy, carrying their victorious arms to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico; much attention was given to the beautifying of Tenochtitlan (Mexico), which was greatly enriched with the spoils of the conquered cities and peoples and the tribute collected from them and the power of the king, the nobles and the priests was greatly extended, for Moctezuma I, like his famous namesake of later date, was very much of an aristocrat, and assumed an attitude never before taken by Aztecs, hedging himself about with elaborate ceremonies which he introduced into the court. He was proud in bearing, severe in punishment of crime, but just in all his dealings; so he was respected and feared by his subjects. Though a great warrior, he was also very religious and he did much to increase the power of the priests and to extend the sphere of the church. Among other places

of worship he built a great *teocalli* or temple to the war god, and he introduced into the church service, as he had into the court, a much more elaborate ceremony. In 1446 the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) was visited by a flood which destroyed many buildings and this was followed in 1451 by a famine, which was pretty general throughout the Aztec empire, and which caused the death of thousands of people. To prevent future floods 11 miles of dykes were thrown up to keep back the waters of Lake Texcoco. But though of great general use, these dykes did not insure the safety of the city.

Moctezuma (*mōk'tā-sōō'mā*) II, known as Moctezuma Zocoyotzin, or the younger, the eighth emperor of the Aztecs, and the third last ruler of the Aztec confederacy. He had been a brilliant warrior, and as high priest of the nation he had increased the power of the church. While a priest, he showed himself humble and frugal in his way of living; but as soon as he came to the throne of the Aztecs, he changed his conduct and became as proud and haughty as he had previously been humble. He had a thousand servants in his famous New Palace, all to wait on him personally, and every one was of noble birth. He extended the sphere of the arms of the Nahuatl confederacy and made the name of the Mochtazumas feared from one end of Mexico to the other. The extravagance of the royal court, the vast sums required for the maintenance of the ceremonies of church and state and for the beautifying and extending of the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) which Moctezuma undertook, necessitated a very heavy taxation, which brought with it its accompanying discontent, all tended to weaken the Aztec dominion, especially over the recently conquered peoples, who had been added to the acquisitions of the confederacy by Moctezuma himself and by the two previous rulers. Moctezuma II was very superstitious, and, when the Spaniards appeared off the coast of Yucatan and later Mexico, he believed they were gods, or at least the followers of the fabled Quetzalcoatl, who had promised to return some day and rule over the people of Mexico. For this reason he feared to attack them as they made their way to the Capital of the Aztec empire, despite his expressed wishes to the contrary and his commands to advance no further. This vacillating conduct was the direct cause of the downfall of the greatest native entity among the governments upon the American continents in the pre-conquest period. See p. 1257, and also QUETZALCOATL.

Molino del Rey (*mō-lē'rō dēl rā'*), as its name indicates, is a large mill, which is now painted a dull red color. It is situated on the heights behind Chapultepec Castle, and is reached by the Dolores line

of the street railway of Mexico City. On Sept. 8, 1847, the Casa Mata, a point further up the heights, and the Molino del Rey (The King's Mill) were both taken by General Worth, after a desperate battle. General Grant, then lieutenant, was among the attacking party. These two points defended Chapultepec Castle, which was taken by storm five days later. See CHAPULTEPEC.

Monclova, Count of. See LASO DE LA VEGA.

Montserrat (*mōn-sār-rāt'*), **Joaquin de**, Marquis de Cruillas, 43rd viceroy of New Spain (1760-1766), gave much attention to fortifying Veracruz, Jalapa and Perote, three strong forts in the state of Veracruz, and along the old stage road which connected the port with the Capital, and by his orders trained military officers were brought from Spain to the province to train the native militia. Smallpox carried off many children and the plague thousands of Indians of all ages. During this administration the Jesuits relinquished the administration of the missions in various parts of New Spain, into the hands of the Spanish court.

Montanes, Juan de Ortega. See ORTEGA MONTAÑES.

Montes de Oca, Ignacio. See OCA, IGNACIO MONTES DE.

Morales (*mō-rā'lās*), **La Laguna de**, an important inlet of the Gulf of Mexico on the eastern coast of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico. It is picturesque and surrounded by excellent lands, which stretch inward toward the west.

Morales (*mō-rā'lās*), **Meliseo** (1853-), one of the greatest writers of lyrical dramas that Mexico has produced. His success has been even greater in Europe than at home. Especially is this so in Italy where his operas have been printed and repeatedly produced. Owing to his popularity numerous musical societies have been named after him both in Mexico and in Italy. He has done much for music in Mexico, and to his efforts his country to-day has the National Conservatory of Music, one of the finest schools of its kind on the American Continent. His best known operas are: *Ildegonda* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

Morelia (*mō-rā'lē-ā*), the capital of the state of Michoacan, is situated at an elevation of 6,200 feet above sea level, on a branch of the National Lines of Mexico. It stands upon a hill in the midst of a beautiful valley, which gives it a commanding appearance. The climate is one of the best in Mexico. The city, which was founded in 1541, was known for many years as Valladolid; but after the overthrow of Spanish power in New Spain, it was called Morelia after the patriot leader Morelos. It contains many handsome buildings, includ-

ing the cathedral, churches, schools, parks, plazas and state and public edifices. It has always been noted as a very religious city and the people still pride themselves on being very catholic. Morelia was the storm center of the revolutionary period and it is said to have lost four-fifths of its inhabitants. Population 40,000.

Morelos (*mō-rā'lōs*), one of the smallest states in Mexico, which touches on the Federal District, Puebla, Mexico and Guerrero, has an area of 2,750 square miles. Principal products: Brandy, rice, sugar, yucca, corn, woods and fruit. Chief cities Cuernavaca, the capital, and Cuautla, both famous health resorts, and Jojutla. Population 210,000.

Morelos (*mō-rā'lōs*), **Gen. Jose Maria**, is considered by Mexican historians as, next to Hidalgo, the greatest hero of the war of independence. As a soldier and general he was much Hidalgo's superior. He was born in Valladolid (now called Morelia in his honor) in 1765, and he was 30 years of age before he began to study for the priesthood, in the college of San Nicholas, of which Hidalgo, the future hero of Mexican independence, was then rector. There he imbibed the teachings of Hidalgo, and consequently he was one of the first to follow his banner. He soon took the lead of the revolutionary party in the south, with great success. In December, 1811, he entered Izucar; on the 17th he repelled General Soto's forces, who made a strong attack upon Izucar; and on the 22nd those of General Porlier. He followed up his advantage over the latter, captured much munitions of war, and swept the royalist from the surrounding country from Cuautla to Acapulco. Then Morelos took possession of Cuautla, where he sustained a siege of two months, being besieged by a force more than twice his own. He was at last forced to evacuate the town, and retreat to Tehuacan. From here, while the enemy was following him, he besieged and took Orizaba in October, 1812, where several millions of dollars' worth of spoils fell into his hands. On Nov. 25 he took Oaxaca by storm. Then he carried on his operations in the south country again, laid siege to the strong fortress of Acapulco, which he captured after a protracted siege (Aug. 25, 1813); and the following month

he called a congress at Chilpancingo to organize an independent Mexican government. This congress issued a formal declaration of Mexican independence, and gave the new republic the name of "Anahuac." Morelos then attempted to capture Valladolid, but was forced to retire before a superior force, and he retreated to Acapulco, where he convened congress. On Oct. 22 the first Mexican constitution was adopted. But the royalists followed Morelos into the state of Guerrero and the latter retreated again before superior numbers. On the eve of a great battle, Nov. 5, 1815, Morelos was betrayed by one of his own men into the hands of the royalists at Texmalaca. He was brought to Mexico City, tried by the inquisition and the military courts, condemned to death and shot at San Cristobal Ecatepec, Dec. 22, 1815.

Moreno (*mō-rā'nō*), **Jose Rosas** (1838-1883), historian, dramatist, poet and the best writer of metrical fables that Mexico has produced. His style is correct, harmonious and sweet. Juan de Dios Peza (which see) says of him: "Rosas Moreno, as a poet, is of wonderful sweetness, and so correct is his style, that, without any fear of making a mistake, we may assert that, if we have classical writers in Mexico, he is one of them." The following of his numerous dramas are worthy of mention: *Flowers and Thorns; An Innocent Lie; No One Dies of Love; A Plan for Divorce; Relatives; Our Daily Bread; for Juana Inez de la Cruz; The Wife of Caesar; Around the Cradle and The Bard of Acolhuacan*. He was a writer of excellent school books, but of all his works his *Fables* are his most popular productions.

Mount Malinche. See MALINCHE, LA.

Moya de Contreras (*mō-yā dā kōn-trār'ās*), **Pedro**, viceroy of New Spain (1584-1585), was archbishop and visitador to Mexico from the court of Spain, and he was appointed to assume the duties of viceroy by Philip II. At once he deprived of office several oidores, hanged a number of officials and made a clean sweep of malefactors in office, so that administration of justice was, for the time being, honest. Under his direction a council of the church was held wherein the ecclesiastical authorities put themselves on record as in favor of the liberty of the Indians.

N

Najera (*nā'hā-rā*), **Manuel Gutierrez** (1859-1895), who achieved fame under the nom de plume of the "Duque Job," was painter, sculptor, poet, critic and prose writer of note. Few Mexican writers have had success in so many fields of literature as he. Humor, wit, pathos, political and literary criticism, short stories, descriptive articles of wonderful vividness, all flowed from his pen from week to week as the calls of journalism produced them, all true to nature and good taste and filled with the vivid imagination of the man, and all showing his powers of observation and striking ability to portray what he saw. As a poet he is as much a painter as when he was conveying some actual scene to real canvas; and every picture is as vivid as though the actual scene that inspired it were there before our eyes. So true are his descriptions of national customs and so striking his local color sketches that the newspapers of the capital find nothing better, now, more than a decade since his death, than to illustrate and reprint them as leading articles on the occurrence of some yearly festival, some characteristic or curious church holiday, some historic event or some celebration which has clustered around it the curious local spirit emanating from the obscure past of the Indian. At all he is at home, vivid, striking, convincing, pleasing, unconventional and strangely original in his pictures, his perspective and even his language, which is ever made to fit the occasion and the subject.

National Military Academy. See ACADEMY, NATIONAL MILITARY.

National Museum, Mexico, occupies a large part of the National Palace building fronting on Moneda street, and east of the old postoffice, the former quarters of the National Mint. The Museum is rich in archaeological remains of great interest, some of which were inherited from the University of Mexico which was closed in 1865; but the greater part of what is a very large and varied collection has been made within the past thirty years, the government having shown especial activity in the collection of antiquities of all kinds relating to Mexico within the past decade. Although considerable attention has been paid to the Natural History Department of the Museum, it is naturally much inferior to that of archaeology proper. This is due to the fact that Mexico is, archaeologically, one of the richest countries in the world, and the interest awakened in the study of the ancient remains of Mexico has benefited greatly this department of the Museum.

As there are in the Museum literally thousands of remains relating to the history of the pre-Columbian tribes, races and nations of Mexico, and as all are interesting, a description of even the most important would be impossible here. Suffice it to say, however, that the Museum is, for the student, the most interesting institution in Mexico, showing, as it does, in a concrete manner, the civilization of the ancient races of Mexico; for there are to be met with objects in abundance which show the advancement made by the Aztecs, Colhouas, Toltecs, Zapotecas, Mayas, and other more or less known nations of ancient Mexico, in arts, sciences, social and political organization, tools, dress, warfare, customs, superstitions, traditions, history, etc.; for there, in fact, may be met with the greatest collection of remains of the primitive races and peoples of the American continent. The Museum is especially rich in pottery, sculptured objects, some of them of immense dimensions, picture writing and copper articles belonging to the preconquest period in Mexican history.

National Palace, The. See PALACIO NACIONAL.

National School of Fine Arts of Mexico, The. See ACADEMY, SAN CARLOS.

Navarrete (*nā'vā-rā'tā*), **Fray Manuel** (1768-1809), a Franciscan monk who was guardian of the famous convent of Talpujahuá, Mexico. So sweet run the lines of his muse that he has been called the angel poet of Mexico. His style is natural, without the slightest appearance of affectation and there is a depth of feeling in his poetry and a cleanness which other writers of the period in which he lived would have done well to imitate. He had a considerable influence upon the poets who succeeded him and to this influence, no doubt, is due the fact that the better poetry of Mexico is more simple and less filled with involved phraseology than that of the mother country, Spain.

Noroña y Silva (*nō-rōn'yā ē sēl'vā*), **Fernando Alencastre**, Duke of Linares (1711-1716), 34th viceroy of New Spain, was very popular on account of his sympathetic and charitable tendencies. Out of his own means he gave extensive aid to the populace, hundreds of whom suffered severely in an earthquake of half an hour's duration, which took place in the first year of his administration. In this same year the first snowstorm mentioned in history visited the Capital of New Spain, causing the death of many of the half-clad Indians. Three years later plague and famine fell

upon the land, causing great suffering and loss of life. Again the viceroy used to the limit his private purse to relieve the suffering and hunger of the stricken people. The English government was granted, during this administration, a monopoly of the negro slave trade at Veracruz, the port of entry on the Gulf of Mexico, and San Felipe de Linares, in the state of Nuevo Leon, was founded (1715).

Novella (*nō-vāl'yā*), **Francisco**, 61st viceroy of New Spain, who came into power by the deposition of Apodaca (see *Apodaca*) in 1821. He had been chief of artillery to the latter. Although he was a capable man, he was handicapped by the fact that the revolutionary party had become very strong in Mexico, there was dissension among the royalists, and he was looked upon by many of them as a usurper. His administration lasted but one month.

Nuevo Leon (*nōō-ā'vō lā-ōn'*), one of the northern states of Mexico, surrounded by Coahuila, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Coahuila, Durango and bordering on the

United States, has an area of 25,000 square miles. It presents two general slopes, one toward the Gulf of Mexico and the other stretching into the central tableland; therefore, its climate varies from temperate to hot. The uplands are semi-arid, while the lowlands are rich in tropical vegetation and well watered, among the rivers traversing this region being the Salado, San Juan, Sabinas, Hidalgo, Pilón, Linares and Potosí. The chief industries are manufacturing, agriculture and mining. The state has excellent railway facilities, being traversed by the National Railways of Mexico and the International. The principal cities are: Monterey, the capital and chief center of manufactures, commerce and agriculture, Montemorelos, Linares and Sabinas. Population 350,000.

Nuñez de Haro y Peralta (*nōōn'yās dā ār'o ē pār āl'tā*), **Alonso**, archbishop of Mexico and 49th viceroy of New Spain (1787-), governed the province for three months. Nothing of note happened during his administration.

O

Oaxaca. See p. 1368.

Obregon (*ōb'rā-gōn'*), **Luis Gonzalez** (1865-), the most careful and conscientious of the younger historians of Mexico. But he is more than a historian, and his methods are distinctly different from those of his predecessors. He takes up characters, periods, incidents and gives us elaborate pen pictures of each. He is a deep student and has a very retentive memory, a picturesque style and power of portrayal which make his work extremely interesting. He has been styled the topical historian of Mexico. His best known book, and undoubtedly his most interesting work, is *Old Mexico*. He has also written two intensely interesting biographies: *Bernal Diaz* and *Jose Joaquin Fernandez de Lizardí*.

Oca (*ōk'a*), **Ignacio Montes de** (1840-), bishop of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, is one of the most learned men in the Catholic church. He is a poet of note, a delightful prose writer and a linguist of more than ordinary ability. He was educated in England and Italy and so speaks the languages of both these countries like a native. In fact he was curate of Ipswich, England, and afterwards secret chancellor to Pope Pius IX. During the French intervention he served as chaplain to the Em-

peror Maximilian. Under the nom de plume of "Ipandro Acaico," he has published six large volumes of sermons, orations and descriptive articles, and also three volumes of poems, viz.: *Pindar's Odes*; *Poetic Loiterings* and *Greek Bucolic Poets*.

Ocotlan (*ō-kōt-lān'*), **The Shrine of**, a famous sanctuary about a mile from the city of Tlaxcala, which is situated upon a hill to the southeast. There is worshiped the Virgin of Ocotlan, who is renowned throughout the state of Tlaxcala. The tradition of the founding of this shrine is almost identical with that of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the name of the Indian, Juan Diego, to whom the virgin appeared, being identical in both cases. See *OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE*.

O'Donoju (*ō'dōn-ō-hōō'*), **Gen. Juan**, the last viceroy of New Spain (Aug. 3 to Sept. 27, 1821), signed in behalf of Spain the treaty of Cordoba, which acknowledged the independence of Mexico. He died in Mexico on the 8th of October, 1821. He was a member of the regency which governed Mexico upon the acknowledgment of the independence of the country. To his tact and skilful management is due the success of the negotiations which brought about the independence of New Spain and the establishment of the provisional government.

Official Residence of the President of Mexico. See CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE.

Orizaba (*ô'rê sâ'vâ*), a mountain and city in the state of Veracruz. The mountain (18,100 feet) is said to be the highest elevation in Mexico. As it is beautiful in form, snow-capped the year round, and stands out in bold relief from the valley in which it is situated, so that it can be seen for many miles, it is one of the sights of Mexico. The town of Orizaba lies in a pretty valley surrounded by bold and striking mountains, almost in the shadow of the great mountain of the same name. It is a manufacturing center of importance, though all the factories are situated without the city limits, with the exception of some small cigar and other industries. Orizaba, formerly known as Aulicava, is derived from the name of an ancient Chichimeca village, Ahaualizapan (Joy of Waters), which existed there before the Spanish conquest. Population 20,000.

Ortega Montañes (*ôr-tâ'ga môn-tân yâs'*), **Juan de**, Bishop of Michoacan, 30th viceroy of New Spain (1696) and 32nd viceroy (1701-1702). During his first administration he authorized the Jesuit fathers to "reduce to submission at their own expense the distance province of California." Thus began that invasion of missionaries which lasted until the Jesuits were expelled from New Spain in 1767. During his second administration the English laid siege to San Agustín, Florida, but were unable to take the place.

Ortiz (*ôr-iês'*), **Luis G.** (1835-1894), poet and novelist, who followed the Italian school of poetry. He was a great admirer of

Petrarc, whose writings and manner of thought he reflects very often in his own. Yet for all this he shows a great deal of originality, though his point of view is often more Italian than Mexican. Throughout the two volumes of poems which he published during his lifetime the erotic predominates. He is also the author of several novels which are more Mexican than his poems.

Osorio Escobar y Llamas (*ô-sôr'ê-ô âs-kô-bâr' ê lyâm'âs*), **Diego**, bishop of Puebla, was viceroy of New Spain for four months in 1664. During this time the famous volcano, Popocatepetl (Mountain of Smoke), which overlooks the Valley of Mexico, was in eruption, causing great fear to all the surrounding villages and to the Capital of the republic.

Osorio, Rodrigo Pacheco y. See PACHECO Y OSORIO.

Othon (*ô-tôn'*), **Manuel Jose** (1858-1906), dramatist and lyrical and descriptive poet who may be classed as one of the best which Mexico, produced during the last quarter of the 19th century. Among his best known dramas, which have met with success upon the stage are: *A Wounded Heart*; *The Shadow Upon the Hearthstone*; *A Chain of Flowers*; *What is There Behind Happiness?*; *Macbeth*; *After Death* and *Victory*. He is to be classed with Mateos and Contreras as the greatest of the modern Mexican dramatists, and like them, his dramas have plenty of action, good plots and sustained interest.

Our Lady of the Ball. See BALL, OUR LADY OF THE.

P

Pacheco, Diego Lopez. See CABRERA Y BOBADILLA.

Pacheco y Osorio (*pâ-châ'kô ê ô-sô'rê-ô*), **Rodrigo**, Marquis of Cerralvo, 16th viceroy of New Spain (1624-1635), arrived in Mexico in company with Martín Carrillo, the inquisitor, with full power to investigate and punish the offenders of the previous administration (see MENDOZA Y PIMENTEL). The Prince of Nassau in 1624, with a Dutch squadron, took possession of Acapulco, but he soon retired before the threatening aspect of the people of the country; a few years later the Dutch succeeded in capturing a rich Spanish fleet of convoys in the Bahama straits, as it was going from Veracruz to

Spain with much precious metal from the silver mines of Mexico. The Capital was again inundated, this time with more damage than on previous occasions, for the water rose to the second story of many of the buildings; and as the houses of the masses were built of adobe (sundried bricks) most of them were either completely destroyed or rendered so dangerous that they had to be pulled down and rebuilt. Three-fourths of the Spanish population of the City of Mexico perished, together with 30,000 Indians, in this inundation; for the city was completely under water and the only means of communication was by canoe along the flooded streets. Divine service

was held upon the flat roofs of the houses and the law tribunals were closed. Those whose houses were of one-story only were forced to live upon the roof for many days. The heat of the tropical summer days, the cold and dampness of the nights in the flooded city and the diseases arising from this condition of things were the cause of so many deaths in the stricken city. So hopeless were the inhabitants of the capital of being able to overcome the constant danger of inundation, that plans were seriously considered of removing the city to the higher ground of Tacubaya, some two miles distant. In the meantime the flood subsided, the Huehuetoca drainage canal was completed, and the scheme to remove the Capital was laid aside.

Pachuca (*pá-chōō'ká*), the capital of the state of Hidalgo, and one of the most important mining centers in Mexico, lies in a small valley surrounded by mountains at an elevation of 8,100 feet above sea level. It is only 85 miles from Mexico City. The town was founded shortly after the Spanish conquest (1534), and owed its origin to the discovery of rich silver mines in the valley. There are close to three hundred mines in the Pachuca district, nearly half of which are in the immediate vicinity of the city. Of the famous names of Pachuca mines are Santa Gertrudis, Blanca, Xacal, Rosario, Candado and Real del Monte. From the Trinidad mine \$40,000,000 were extracted in ten years. Population 20,000.

Palacio (*pá-lá'sē-ō*), **Gen. Vicente Riva** (1832-1896), son of Mariano Riva Palacio, the great liberal leader, and Dolores Guerrero, daughter of one of the most famous heroes of Mexican independence. He had all the fire, impetuosity and intelligence of his father and his more famous grandfather. He was statesman, diplomat, warrior, poet, dramatist and prose writer of superior excellence. In fact no name stands higher in Mexican literature than his. As a literary and political critic he was a power in his day, and in this field he stands alone with Manuel Gutierrez Najera. His works have been published in part in all Spanish-speaking countries. He was a member of over thirty literary and scientific societies in all parts of the world. His style is brilliant, his insight keen, his criticism logical and convincing and his familiarity with his subject is ever evident. Among his most popular novels are *Calvario y Tabor*; *Nun and Married*; *Martin Garatuza*; *The Pirates of the Gulf*; *The Two Immured Women*; *Doctor Guillen de Lampart*; the *Memoirs of an Imposter* and *The Zeros*. The latter is a series of humorous yet delightfully interesting and kindly sketches of his contemporary literary men. He also wrote in conjunction with Peza, Payno and Mateos and he furnished one of the volumes of the monumental work, *Mexico Through-*

out the Centuries. His best known volume of poems bears the title *Pages in Verse*.

Palacio was governor of the states of Mexico and Michoacan, magistrate of the supreme court of justice of Mexico, minister of the department of Fomento (Encouragement), and Mexican minister to Spain, which latter post he held at the time of his death, which took place in Madrid.

Palacio Nacional (*pá-lá'sē-ō ná'sē-ō-nāl'*) (The National Palace), occupies the entire eastern side of the Zocalo (Plaza Mayor) of the City of Mexico, and is, therefore, one of the largest buildings in the Capital. Little by little the government has outgrown this building, large though it is; but it is still the headquarters for the army, and there the president of the republic has his offices and his reception rooms; but the greater part of the departments of the administration, which were housed there some years ago, have been moved to other government buildings throughout the city. At one time there were housed in this huge building nearly all the departments of the federal government, including the central postoffice and the Astronomical and Meteorological bureaus. The building has a frontage of 675 feet upon the Zocalo, and a corresponding depth.

Historically the ground upon which the Palacio Nacional stands is one of the most interesting spots in Mexico; for upon it there stood, at the time of the Spanish conquest, one of the most famous palaces of Moctezuma, the proud emperor of the Aztecs, which was totally destroyed during the protracted and bloody siege of the City of Mexico in 1521. To Cortes, the conqueror, fell this piece of ground, then one of the most valuable in the conquered city. He erected upon it a new palace, which was destroyed in the riots of 1692. In that same year the present palace was begun; but its growth has been the history of successive additions, more or less in the same plain style, which have made of it one of the architecturally most unattractive buildings in the Capital.

In this building is the Hall of the Ambassadors, on the walls of which are some excellent paintings, which include portraits of many of the noted leaders in the revolutionary war against Spain. Among these are portraits of Hidalgo, Juarez, Iturbide, Allende, Matamoros, Guerrero, Morelos and Arista. Above the façade of this building facing on the Zocalo is the famous bell, which Hidalgo, the father of Mexican independence, rang on the night of Sept. 15, 1810, to call together the conspirators who had been working to overthrow the power of Spain in Mexico. It is known as the Liberty Bell of Mexico.

Palafox y Mendoza (*pá'lá-fōs' ē mán-dō'thá*), **Juan de**, bishop of Puebla, who had great political power in New Spain.

He was the founder of the famous Palafox Library in Puebla and for five months in 1642 he held the office of 18th viceroy. He had a bitter quarrel with the Jesuits on account of which there was a none too friendly feeling between the latter body and the rest of the Catholic Church in New Spain for years afterwards.

Paredes, Count of. See CERDA, TOMAS ANTONIO MANRIQUE DE.

Parish Church of Mexico. See SAGRARIO METROPOLITANO.

Patio Process. See MEDINA, BARTOLOME DE.

Patzcuaro (*päts'kwá-rō*) (Place of Delights), a city of about 12,000 inhabitants, in the state of Michoacan, Mexico, is connected with the Capital of the republic, 275 miles distant, by the National Railways of Mexico. It is an important trading point between the hotlands of the coast and temperate tableland. But it is more noted as a wintering place for tourists. The local market, which is very Indian in character, is interesting, on account of the variety of curious native products there offered for sale. In the valleys around Patzcuaro are some fifty towns and villages, which trade with the place. The principal building in Patzcuaro is the parish church, which was originally built as the state cathedral, when Patzcuaro was the residence of the state bishops in the 16th century. The place will hold 3,000 people. Patzcuaro is situated near the shores of a very picturesque lake of the same name, of clear fresh water, which is about 25 miles long and 10 miles wide. An extensive fishing business is carried on on this lake, which is a favorite lounging ground of pleasure-seekers and tourists from the Capital of the republic and from Guadalajara.

Payno (*pá'nō*), **Manuel** (1822-1891), statesman, diplomat, essayist and novelist, held many important positions under the Mexican government. He was secretary of the treasury (finance minister) and while in this office he reduced the national debt to \$20,000,000. Afterwards he became Mexican consul-general to Spain. He was a strong republican, and several times he suffered imprisonment for his political opinions. But it is as a novelist and essayist that he will be longest remembered, although he has written an excellent short history of Mexico, many historical articles, biography and political treatises. His style is clear, his perspective good and his power of description and characterization excellent. Of his historical works, one of the most interesting is *The War Between Mexico and the United States*. His best novel is the *Devil's Scarf Pin*. His imagination is vivid, his descriptions accurate and his choice of subjects generally happy. Considering the active political life he led, he has left a great amount of really excellent work.

Paz (*päs'*), **Col. Ireneo** (1836-), soldier, statesman, journalist, novelist, poet, dramatist and publisher, in all of which walks of life he has made his influence and personality felt. For years he fought in behalf of the independence of Mexico and of liberal principles, and he even opposed the great Juarez because he thought that statesman had not kept faith with the constitution of Mexico. As a dramatist Paz is one of the most successful writers of Mexico, especially in the field of comedy. He was several times imprisoned for his political opinions, and twice his life was in danger. He has been President of the Associated Press of Mexico, senator, congressman and director of public roads and parks for the federal district. His published works would form a small library in themselves; the following are the most important: *Some Campaigns*; *Father Cobos*; *An Old Man's Love*; *Love and Sacrifice*; *The Two Antonios*; *Thistles and Violets* (Poems and Dramas in three large volumes); *Doña Marina*; *Guadalupe*; *Prominent Men of Mexico*; *Historical Legends*; *The Sacrificial Stone and Festive Sonnets*. His most successful dramas which are to be found in the second volume of *Thistles and Violets* are: *The Gift of Doing Things the Wrong Way*; *On the Edge of the Abyss*; *The Heroes of the Day After*; *The Apple of Discord*; *Ready for the Festivals*; *Your Money or Your Life* and *A Flood of Englishmen*. Of these the most successful is *The Apple of Discord*.

Pedregal (*päd'rä-gäl'*), **The** (Place of Stones), a stretch of exceedingly rough, lava-covered country lying to the south of Coyoacan and San Angel in the Federal District of Mexico, was once famous as the home of robber bands who constantly, for more than three centuries, threatened the peace and commerce of the Capital. It was there that Nectahualcoyotl, the famous king of Texcoco (which see) found refuge from his enemies and there he made his famous wanderings that gave him his name which signifies "Hungry Wolf." Reference is found constantly in Mexican literature and history to the Pedregal.

Peon y Contreras, Jose. See CONTRERAS.

Peralta (*pär-äl'tä*), **Gaston de**, Marquis de Falces, 3rd viceroy of New Spain (1566-1568). Before the arrival of Peralta in New Spain an insurrection against the government had broken out in the country, headed by Martin Cortes, son of the conqueror. Peralta found that the oidores, who represented the Spanish king, had acted with haste and passion in judging many of those who took part in the uprising, so he reversed many of their acts and sent the accused to Spain for trial. The viceroy was, in his turn, accused of partiality and finally ordered by the king to return to Spain, which he did. There he

was able to clear himself of all the charges laid against him.

Pesado (*pā-sā'thō*), **Jose Joaquin** (1801-1861), is looked upon as the best of the classical poets of Mexico. His power of imagery and his skill in accurate painting have raised him above the poets of his own time. His works have been reprinted numerous times in Spain, and the Spanish poets and critics have praised him highly. But he is so thoroughly under the influence of the classical spirit that his poetry reflects little or nothing of his own country, so that his style, his choice of subjects and his manner of execution have nothing national about them.

Peza (*pā'sā*), **Juan de Dios** (1852-), medical man, statesman, journalist, poet,



JUAN DE DIOS
PEZA

dramatist and prose writer, who is undoubtedly the best of the living literary men of Mexico. Of all the American writers he resembles most Longfellow on account of his simplicity of style, his choice of common subjects, which he ennobles while he touches them with a loving hand. His dramas are: *A Love Affair*; *The True Home* and *The Last Days of Christopher*

Columbus. The publication of the *Songs of the Hearthstone* in his 24th year at once made him one of the popular poets of Mexico. Other publications have added to his fame until now he is looked upon as the literary leader of the republic. His other works of note are: *Home and Country*; *Memories and Hopes*; *The Arrow of Love*; *Mexican Traditions*; *Flowers of the Soul*; *Monologues of Songs and Heroes*; *Legends of the Streets of Mexico*; *The Mexican Lyre* and *The Harp of Our Native Land*. In his patriotic and war poems Peza shows fire, enthusiasm and a mastery of expression and word painting that at once caught the attention of his countrymen as no other native writer, with the exception of Guillermo Prieto, has ever done.

Pimentel, Mendoza y. See MENDOZA Y PIMENTEL.

Place of Water. See AZTLAN.

Popocatepetl. See IXTACIHUATL.

Popotla (*pō-pō'tlā*), a suburb of Mexico City, with which it is connected by tramway. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Chichimecas. Later on it was of importance as the end of the great causeway which connected Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) with the mainland to the west. It was at Popotla that Cortes halted,

on the "Dismal Night" after his disastrous retreat from Tenochtitlan; and there tradition says he sat down under a cypress tree, which is still pointed out to tourists, and wept.

Portocarrero, Melchor. See LASO DE LA VEGA.

Prieto (*prē-ā'tō*), **Guillermo** (1818-1897), journalist, poet, orator, statesman, historian, essayist and noted writer on political economy and kindred subjects. He was a passionate republican and his political beliefs tinge all his writings and acts. He was minister of finance and he held other important government offices. But it is as a poet of the romantic school that he will be longest remembered in Mexico. In all that he



GUILLERMO PRIETO

has written touching the life and events of his day his vision has ever been Mexico free, united, happy and great. For this he struggled all his lifetime; and this is why no other native poet has touched the hearts of the people of Mexico as Guillermo Prieto has done. His very attitude toward all things Mexican, his passion, his force, his mastery of word painting, his knowledge of the people made him, without his knowing it or striving to become so, the real father of Mexican poetry, that is, poetry whose inspiration finds its origin in the national life, its customs, manners of thought, aspirations, greatnesses and littlenesses. To the Mexican writers who labored with him or have followed him he widened the field of vision a hundredfold. His *National Romances* is his most popular work.

Prieto de Landazuri (*prē-ā'tō dā lān-dā'sōō-rē'*), **Isabel** (1833-1876), is, next to Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz, the greatest woman poet of Mexico, and one of the greatest dramatists of the republic. As a lyrical poet she is simple, direct, yet strongly imaginative, with the power of depicting in short, terse sentences most vivid images and pictures. Her range of subjects and characters is very large both in her lyrical and descriptive poems and her dramas. As a dramatist she was prolific, and her productions were received with great enthusiasm in her day, both in Spain and in Mexico. Hartsenbusch, the famous Spanish dramatist and critic, praised her dramatic work highly. Among her long list of dramas the following are worthy of note: *Both Are the Worst*; *Two Flowers*; *Tinsel and Gold*; *The School of Two Sisters-in-law*; *Penitence*

and Sin; Abnegation; A Lily Among Thorns; The Angel of the Hearth; Carnival Night; A Woman's Heart; Fairy and Seraphim; A Type of the Day and The Thorns of Sin. The best edition of her poetical works is that published by Ireneo Paz, Mexico, 1883, and edited by Jose Maria Vigil, two noted Mexican authors.

Prince of the Reeds. See ACAM-APITZIN.

Progreso (*prô-grô'sô*), the chief seaport town of the state of Yucatan, is the recipient of practically all the export trade of the state, which is extensive. The port may be said to have control of the henequen trade,

so far as it relates to Mexico. It is but a short distance from Progreso to Merida, the capital of the state. On account of the extreme heat of the tropics, Progreso is unhealthful for Americans and Europeans.

Puebla (*puâ'vlâ*), the third largest city in the republic of Mexico. It is noted for its many fine churches and the religious zeal of its inhabitants. It was founded shortly after the conquest, and was, for many years, the most important religious center in the republic. See p. 1559.

Puerto Real. See TERMINOS and CARMEN.

Pulque. See p. 1560.

Q

Quauhnahuac (*kwâ'ôô-nâ'wâk*) (The Valley of Flowers), the Indian name for the present city of Cuernavaca, the capital of the state of Morelos, Mexico.

Queretaro. See p. 1514.

Queretaro. See p. 1574.

Quetzalcoatl (*kêts'âl-kwâtl'*) (the Fair God), the Hiawatha of Mexico, figures extensively in the legends of the Toltecs and Aztecs. According to the stories told of him, he was a tall man with a long beard and fair complexion, who came from a far distant land to teach the Toltecs. Like Hiawatha, he taught them the arts of war and peace, but especially the latter; but he enjoined upon them that they should live in peace with one another. When he left them to return to the land from whence he came, he promised to come back to them some day and make them wiser and greater. It was this legend with its promise that made the valiant Moctezuma II a servile coward in the presence of the adventurous conqueror Cortes, whom he believed to be Quetzalcoatl returning to claim his own; and to this superstition may be accredited, in part at least, the successful conquest of Mexico by such a comparatively small band of Spanish adventurers. Quetzalcoatl appears to have been a very successful leader and teacher of the Toltec people, whom time has raised into a demigod. In south-

ern Mexico, especially in Yucatan and Campeche, the same legend is met with, in substantially the same form. See KUKULKAN, CHOLULA, TEOTIHUACAN, HIAWATHA.

Quiches (*kê'châs*), one of the earlier races of people who inhabited Mexico. The greater part of their history is lost in the mist of the past. This much, however, is known. They were a civilized race, were excellent builders, cultivated the soil with success and understood the working of metals. They apparently came from the north, and, after long wanderings, arrived in Yucatan, where they now form part of the great Maya-Quiche race.

Quintana Roo (*kên-tân'â rô'ô*), the latest formed district of Mexico, which was carved out of the troublesome Maya country of Yucatan, lies between Yucatan, Campeche, Guatemala and Belice. The population consists chiefly of Indians, the greater part of whom do not speak Spanish. On account of the unexplored character of the country the population and area have not been recorded. The chief cities are Santa Cruz de Bravo (the old Maya capital) and Vigia Chico. The industries, such as they are, are altogether agricultural, with the exception of the native manufactures of the Indians, which are all done by hand.

R

Real del Monte (*rā-āl'dāl mōn'tā*), one of the most famous mining towns in Mexico, is but a short distance from Pachuca, by which it is connected by an excellent highway built by the mining company of Real del Monte years ago. The place was founded in 1739 by a Spaniard, who began mining there. Some \$50,000,000 have been taken out of these mines. In the neighborhood are other famous mines, but none so noted as the Real del Monte.

Rebosada, La. See MALINCHE, LA.

Reeds, Prince of the. See ACAMAPITZIN.

Remedios (*rā-mā'dē-ōs*), **Our Lady of**, at one time the most noted shrine in all Mexico, is situated upon the high hill of Totoltepec, close to the town of San Bartolo Naocalpam, nine miles to the west of the City of Mexico. Upon this hill, in Aztec times, there existed a semi-fortress, semi-temple dedicated to the God of the Streams and Rivers and his sister, the Goddess of the Waters that Descend from the Sky. It was one of the most famous sanctuaries in all Aztecland; but the saint got badly mixed up in politics and she was unfortunate enough to take the wrong side at the most critical period in Mexican history. After the famous battle of Las Cruces, 1810, when Hidalgo, the father of Mexican independence, was threatening the Capital of the republic with his victorious army, the terrified officials of the City of Mexico sent in haste for the little image of Our Lady of los Remedios, its patron saint, which was brought, with great ceremony, to the capital and made the general in chief of the armies of the king of Spain in New Spain (Mexico). This act of the Spanish authorities turned the Mexicans against Our Lady of los Remedios, and they bestowed upon her the contemptuous name of "La Gachupina" (the Spaniard). From that day the shrine lost its popularity; and an order was issued by the triumphant republican government in 1821 to expel from Mexico Our Lady of los Remedios; however this order was never carried out.

The history of the shrine of los Remedios is a very romantic one. One of the soldiers of the conqueror, Hernan Cortes, brought with him from Spain a little wooden image about eight inches long, of Our Lady of los Remedios. During the first visit of Cortes to the City of Tenochtitlan (Mexico), permission was granted him by the emperor, Moctezuma II, to set up an altar to the Christian God in the great temple of the Aztecs. As the most venerated thing in the army of the conqueror, this image of Our Lady of los Remedios was placed over

this the first altar of the Christian religion erected in Mexico. When the Spaniards were forced to retreat from the city of Mexico shortly afterwards, the owner took this image with him. Two days later he was wounded to death in the attack which the Spaniards made upon the sanctuary upon the hill of Totoltepec. Twenty years later (1540), this image was found by an Indian chief, Cequauhtzin, who was out hunting upon the hillside. He took it home; but the next morning it was missing. Something told the chief that he would find it on the hill of Totoltepec; and he went to look for it and found it under the same maguey plant where he had first seen it. Again he took it home and put it in a strong box and locked it in with an iron padlock. But the following morning the image had again disappeared. Again it was found under the maguey plant. A third attempt to keep it in the house of the chief had a like result. Then the latter went to the priest at Tacuba and told him what had happened. The latter interpreted these events to mean that the image wished a shrine built upon the hill of Totoltepec, which was done. It soon became the most famous sanctuary in Mexico and the faithful showered presents and wealth upon it until it became as rich as it was famous. But the reformers robbed it of its paintings, its rich ornaments of gold and silver and its other valuable possessions. For twoscore years it remained a semi-neglected, half-ruinous place; but lately the church has made some attempt at restoring it; though most of the renovations are in very bad taste. The shrine is still very much revered by the Indians of the neighborhood, as in the days when it was the chief sanctuary in all Mexico of the Gods of the Waters.

Revillagigedo, Count of. See GUEMES PACHECO DE PADILLA and also GUEMES DE HORCASITA.

Rivera (*rē-vār'ā*), **Agustin** (1824-), lawyer, priest and attorney for the Ecclesiastical Curia of Mexico is one of the most voluminous writers of the present century, his published works amounting to close upon one hundred volumes, the best of which are: *History of Ancient Mexico; Principles of Criticism; The Viceroyalty of New Spain* and the *Philosophy of New Spain*. As a historical writer he is one of the best Mexico has produced. His power of criticism in all literary matters is accurate and convincing and his marshaling of historical characters and his analysis of great events powerful and masterly.

Rivera, Enriquez de. See ENRIQUEZ DE RIVERA.

Roa Barcena, Jose Maria. See BARCENA.

Ruiz (rôô-ēs'), Eduardo (1832-), historian, poet and writer of delightful prose, is most noted for his legends and folk-lore stories. These latter comprise two books:

Traditions and Legends and Legends of Michoacan. In these he shows his intimate knowledge of the lives of the people of Mexico, more especially of the middle and lower classes. The *History of the Intervention in Michoacan* is his best known historical work.

S

Sacro Monte (sāk'rō mōn'tā), The, a famous shrine on the hill of the same name, close to the town of Amecameca, in the state of Mexico. In this sanctuary is a very much revered image of the Christ of the Holy Sepulchre, of which the following legend is related and believed by the pious inhabitants of Amecameca and the surrounding country. Here lived Fray Martin de Valencia, one of the "twelve apostles" in the early days following the conquest of Mexico by Cortes. He lived upon the top of the Sacro Monte (Sacred Hill) in a cave, which is now part of the sanctuary. He was very much beloved by the Indians whom he protected from their cruel taskmasters. During one of his parochial visits, he died and was buried at Tlalmanalco. The Indians of Amecameca claimed his body, but the people of Tlalmanalco refused to deliver up the remains of the saint which they claimed heaven had sent to them; but the Indians rose in a body from all over the valley and went one night and took the dead saint and buried him in the cave on the top of the Sacro Monte, where he still rests.

Legend says that some Spanish merchants were bringing from Veracruz to Mexico City figures of saints for the churches which were springing up all over the land of New Spain shortly after the Spanish conquest. One of the mules bearing these strayed away from the others and presented himself at the door of the cave of the good Fray Martin de Valencia on the top of the Sacro Monte, who took the image in and set it up beneath an altar of its own. Since that day it is accredited with working scores of miracles. Thousands of pilgrims visit this shrine annually, especially during Holy Week, when a great fair is held in the town, which on this occasion is always overcrowded with people. On Ash Wednesday the sacred image of the Sacro Monte is taken to the parish church in Amecameca, from whence it is returned to the Sacro Monte on Good Friday with great pomp

and much show of devotion and veneration. Before the laws of reform prohibited religious processions in public, the return of the image to the Sacro Monte was the occasion of a most gorgeous religious procession.

Sagrario Metropolitano (sāg-rār'ē-ō mār'rō-pōl'ē-tān'ō) (The Parish Church of Mexico City), forms part of the huge pile of buildings of which the Cathedral (which see) forms the major part. It stands upon the site of the great Aztec Teocalli or main temple of ancient Mexico at the time of the conquest. Legend says it was founded in 1521, the year of the conquest, and was dedicated to Saint James, the patron saint of Spain. However, the present building was begun in 1749 and completed, with the exception of the main altar, in 1770. The latter was completed nearly 60 years later. It is one of the handsomest buildings in Mexico, being constructed in the most elaborate Churrigueresque style. The general plan is that of a Greek cross. This church, like the Cathedral, contains many fine paintings and much excellent wood carvings.

Sahagun (sā'ā-gōōn'), **Bernardo de**, a Spanish priest who arrived in Mexico shortly after the Spanish conquest, as a member of the Franciscan order. He was naturally a student of a very observant nature and he has left us the most authentic history of native Mexican life of that time that we have, under the title of *General History of Things of New Spain*. During 30 years of incessant work and investigation, Sahagun collected together a wonderful amount of information relative to the customs, habits, and religious beliefs of the ancient Mexicans, all of which he has incorporated into his work, which comprises three large volumes.

Salazar (sāl'ā-sār'), **Pedro Castro Figueroa**, Duke of the Conquest and Marquis of Garcia Real, 38th viceroy of New Spain (1740-1741), fearing that the English, who had been repulsed in an attack upon San Agustin in Florida, would come south and

sack Veracruz, marched with such forces as he could muster to that port to put it in a condition to resist the expected invaders. While there he was attacked with yellow fever. He was at once removed to Mexico City, where he died shortly after his arrival.

Saltillo (sál-tě'yó), on the main line of the national branch of the National Railways of Mexico, is the capital of the state of Coahuila. As it lies 5,200 feet above sea level, the climate is temperate and agreeable. Its chief manufactures are cotton goods, zerapes and leather. It also exports agricultural products and sheep and goat skins. Saltillo was founded in 1586. Population 18,000.

San Carlos (sán kár'lós) ACADEMY, officially known as the National School of Fine Arts. See ACADEMY, SAN CARLOS.

Sandoval, Gaspar de la Cerda. See SILVA Y MENDOZA.

San Fernando (sán'fár-nán'dō) Pantheon, the most famous cemetery in Mexico, to the east side of the church of the same name in the Capital of the republic, is the burial place of some of the most noted of Mexico's dead. There may be seen the tombs of Guerrero, Zaragoza, Miramon, Comonfort and Juarez. The tomb of the latter is one of the most elaborate and artistic in Mexico.

San Luis Potosi (sán'lōō-ēs pō'tō-sē') (See p. 1673), one of the most important of the states of Mexico bordering on Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Veracruz, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Jalisco, Guanajuato and Zacatecas, has an area of 25,300 square miles and a population of 650,000. The climate ranges from temperate to excessively warm. The northern part of the state is essentially mineral and the industry mining, and the east agricultural. It is crossed by two lines of the Mexican National lines.

Santa Anna, Gen. Antonio Lopez de. See pp. 1672, 1675.

Sierra (sē-ār'rá), **Justo** (1848-), educator, orator, novelist, historian, diplomat, and poet, is one of the prominent figures in the Capital of Mexico, where he was, some few years ago, the leader of a brilliant group of literary-men and journalists. He has left his mark on the literature of his country decidedly for its good. For some years past he has been minister of education and fine arts, and as such he has encouraged the literary, scientific and educational development of the country. He is considered one of the most forcible and logical public speakers that Mexico has produced. His style as a writer is elevated, pure and imaginative. As minister of education he has done more to advance education in Mexico than any other man who has held the office. For several years past he has been a member of congress, where he has distinguished himself for his advocacy of progressive ideas. He is a

corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy and of various other literary and scientific societies, not only in Mexico but in foreign lands. In addition to several books of poems and a vast amount of journalistic articles he has published the following successful novels: *The Angel of the Future* and *The Confessions of a Pianist*.

Sierra Madre. See p. 1754.

Silao (sē-lā'ō), on the main line of the Mexican division of the National railways of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, is the center of considerable trade. It has several fine churches, some of them of considerable age. The city was founded in 1553. Population 20,000.

Silva y Mendoza (sēlvá ē mán-dō'thá), **Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval**, Count of Galve, 29th viceroy of New Spain (1688-1696), sent a strong expedition in 1695 to attack the French colony on the island of Hispaniola, which, according to a chronicler of that time, "covered itself with glory;" for the Spaniards conquered all the northern part of the island. In 1689 the Tarahumares, Tepehuanes and other northern tribes of Indians devastated the country for many miles around, killing Mexicans and Spaniards alike; among those who perished being many Catholic priests. In 1691 Texas was conquered and made a province of New Spain.

During this administration there were two famines, one in 1692 and another in 1694. On account of the former there was an uprising of the populace, who burned the city hall, the viceregal palace and the stores on the Zocalo, the principal plaza of Mexico City, causing a loss of over three millions of dollars, an immense sum for those days.

Sinaloa (sē'nā-lō'á), one of the Pacific states of Mexico, bordering on Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Tepic and facing the Gulf of California, has an area of 36,100 square miles. It is quite mountainous, its general slope being toward the west. It contains plenty of small streams and rivers, all rapid and generally unnavigable. Principal cities: Mazatlan, the chief port; Culiacan, the capital; Altata and Rosario (a mining center). Chief products: Brandy, cotton, sugar, corn, chick-peas, wheat, tobacco, woods and fruit. The state possesses great mineral wealth, practically undeveloped as yet for lack of proper transportation facilities. Population 300,000.

Smoking Shield. See CHIMALPOPOCA.

Solis (sō-lēs'), **Juan F. Molina** (1850-), historian, educator, jurist and writer on political and economic subjects. Among a considerable amount of literary work he has written two books which have become authorities on the subjects of which they treat: *History of the Discovery and Conquest of Yucatan* and *A Summary of the*

Ancient History of the Peninsula. These two books show extensive research and a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the subjects of which they treat. As literary works they are far above the average of local and state histories written in Mexico.

Sonora (*sō-nō'rā*), one of the west coast states of Mexico, bordering on the United States, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Lower California and the Gulf of California, has an area of 77,000 square miles and a population of 230,000. It may be said to comprise one great slope from the Sierra Madres to the Gulf of California, all of which is very mountainous and interspersed with valleys, lakes and cañons, watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Altar, Sonora, Yaqui and Mayo. The island of Tiburon forms part of this state (which see). The climate varies from extreme cold to extreme heat.

The chief industries of the state are cattle raising, agriculture and mining, and the chief products sugar, cotton, chick-peas, brandy, corn, wheat, tobacco, barley, frijoles (native brown and black beans), mescal, potatoes, chili (native red pepper), minerals and fruits. Chief cities, Hermosillo, the capital; Guaymas, principal seaport; Cananea, Alamos, Arispe and Ures.

Sotomayor (*sō'tō-mā-yōr'*), **Garcia Sar-miento**, Count of Salvatierra, 10th viceroy of New Spain (1642-1649). During his administration the City of Mexico suffered an inundation, the town of Salvatierra was founded, a third expedition was sent to California and a bitter quarrel arose between Bishop Juan Palafox of Puebla and the Jesuits, which made the latter body unpopular with the church in New Spain for some years.

Strongbow. See MOCTEZUMA I.

T

Tabasco (*tā-bās'kō*), one of the southern gulf states of Mexico, lying between Guatemala, Campeche, Veracruz and Chiapas, has a population of 200,000 and an area of 10,000 square miles. It is a vast plain, sloping gently from the mountains of Chiapas and Tabasco to the Gulf of Mexico, covered in many parts with dense tropical forests and containing vast stores of valuable woods. Owing to the flat nature of the country it contains many deep and slow rivers which are navigable for long distances. Among these are the Grijalva and the Usumacinta, with their many branches. Agriculture, cattle raising and fishing, with the exportation of valuable woods are the chief industries of the state. Chief products: Brandy, cacao, sugar, petroleum, coffee, henequen, chicle (chewing gum), frijoles, rubber, tobacco, corn and fruits. Chief cities: San Juan Bautista, the capital and chief commercial center, Tonalá and Frontera.

Tablado (*tāv-lā'thō*), **Jose Juan** (1871-), the most discussed of the younger literary men of Mexico. He is little in sympathy with the prevailing school, yet he has many admirers among the foremost literary men of the republic. In his coloring, his imagery and his manner of presenting his ideas he is oriental, daring and original. Critics have classed him as a degenerate in literature; but his is a degen-

eracy of fire and passion; He is an agnostic, but one who tempers his belief with beautiful visions such as only the true poetic temperament may see. Tablado has also made his mark as a journalist.

Tacuba (*tā-kōō'bā*), a town a short distance to the west of Mexico City, with which it is connected by tramway. It is a very old town, having been, in pre-Columbian days, the capital of the kingdom of Tlacopan, which, later on, became one of the three members of the famous Aztec confederacy, which lasted for nearly one hundred years. The town contains a very large and handsome church, and there also is the country residence of the archbishop of Mexico.

Talamanca, Miguel la Grua. See GRUA TALAMANCA.

Tamaulipas (*tā-mā'ōō-lē'pās*), the most northern gulf state of Mexico, bordering on the United States, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon and Veracruz, has an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of 250,000. It forms one general slope toward the Gulf of Mexico and consists of numerous plains, rich in vegetation and well watered by numerous streams, and rivers, the most important of which are the Bravo, Salado, San Juan, Presas Soto la Marina, Tamesi and Valles. The climate ranges from temperate in the uplands to the west to excessively warm and often unhealthful along

the coast. The principal industries of the state are cattle raising and agriculture, and the chief products corn, rice, sugar, cotton, brandy, petroleum, frijoles (native brown beans) and fruits. The most important towns are Victoria, the capital, Tampico, Matamoros, Laredo and Guerrero.

Tamiahua (*tā'mē-ā'wā*), **La Laguna de**, an extensive lagoon on the coast of the state of Veracruz, Mexico, which forms an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is almost cut off by a sand bar, the extension of which forms the wall between it and the waters of the gulf. About the center of this sand wall is a high, rocky projection known as Cape Rojo.

Tampico (*tām-pē'kō*), in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is one of the two greatest harbors on the Mexican Gulf Coast of the republic. Originally the sand bar at the mouth of the harbor made it unsafe; but the Mexican government has lately spent large sums of money upon this port, thus fitting it for the reception of ocean-going vessels. It now has as fine wharves as any port in Mexico, and its trade has increased so rapidly that it has become a close rival of Veracruz, upon which the Mexican government has also spent large sums of money. See p. 1868.

Tendilla, Count of. See MENDOZA, ANTONIO DE.

Tenochtitlan (*tā-nōsh'tēt-lān'*) (the place of the Sacred Nopal or cactus), the name by which Mexico City was generally known in Aztec times. It is related by legend that the Aztecs, in their wanderings in the Valley of Mexico, and probably before their advent into that part of Mexico, had received the assurance of an oracle of great renown that they would receive a sign which they would at once recognize, which would indicate to them where they should end their wanderings and begin to build a great city, the metropolis of a future great empire. This sign was given to them one day, when they beheld a great golden eagle, "bright as the sun," struggling with a huge serpent, which he finally mastered, and flying across Lake Texcoco, alighted upon one of a small group of islands, lying some little distance from the shore. They followed the eagle and found him seated upon a cactus plant, the dead serpent still in his claws. The Aztecs took this to signify that the oracle wished to tell them that their wanderings were over, and that they would finally vanquish their enemies, as the golden eagle had done. They at once took possession of these islands, which they fortified, defended and continued to hold. In time they builded a city there, which they called after the miraculous finding of the place, Tenochtitlan. See MEXICO CITY.

Teotihuacan (*tā'ō-tē'wā-kān'*), **San Juan**, the greatest of all the ruins of ancient

cities upon the upland plateaus of Mexico, 28 miles north of Mexico City on the line of the Mexican Railway, was, in the latter days of the Toltec dominion, the center of a vast population, and the site of a great city, whose remains can still be traced for miles around the two great pyramids of the "Sun" and the "Moon," the most conspicuous archaeological monuments of the plateau upon which the ancient city was built. On account of the vast size of these pyramids, it is probable that they were the work of various tribes and nations who occupied the "Sacred City," one after another, each of which felt it a religious duty to increase the size of each of the pyramids. The ancient city, judging from the ruins still existing, was more than seven miles in length by practically the same in width. In the neighborhood are vast ancient quarries, showing the enormous amount of material that was used for the building of the now ruined and partially buried City of the Gods. The larger of the two great pyramids, upon the tops of which rested the sanctuaries of the most sacred gods of the Toltecs, that of the "Sun," is colossal in size, measuring 761 feet in length by 722 feet wide. Lately the greater part of this ruined pyramid has been restored to more or less its original form and appearance by order of the Mexican government, which is spending large sums of money on archaeological explorations among the remains of this once great city of the Toltecs. The pyramid of the "Moon," though considerably smaller than that of the Sun, is still of vast extent, measuring 511 by 427 feet square. Its original height cannot be ascertained, as much of the top has been washed down by rains in the course of the centuries, and the foot is buried in ruins.

Tepic (*tā-pēk'*), a territory of Mexico, lying on the Pacific Coast and bordering on Sinaloa, Durango and Jalisco, has an area of 12,000 square miles and a population of 175,000, principally Indians. It is excessively rough toward the east and inclined to be flat toward the coast. The soil is generally rich and the mountains are storehouses of undeveloped minerals, due to the broken character of the country and lack of railway and other classes of transportation. Its chief rivers are the San Pedro (Mesquital) and Grande (Santiago Tololotlan) and its principal industries agriculture and cattle raising. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of lack of transportation the territory produces yearly minerals to the value of \$6,000,000.

Terminos (*tār'mē-nōs'*), **Laguna de**, known as the Lagoon of the Alligators, is a large lagoon, or, more properly, a gulf, which is cut off from the Gulf of Mexico by several sand bars, which stretch across its extensive mouth. Two of these bars, which are

of considerable extent, are known as Carmen and Port Royal Islands.

Terrazas (*tār-rās'ās*), **Francisco de**, who died about 1604, was the son of one of the conquerors who came with Cortes to Mexico. He was a poet of some note, the first which New Spain produced, and various of his compositions have survived, outliving the record of his birth and the chief events of his life.

Texcoco (*tās-kō'kō*), the largest lake in the Valley of Mexico, which gave its name to the Nahuatl (near to the water) nation and to the kingdom of Texcoco. It was originally much larger than at present, and is said to have occupied, in Aztec times, one-third of the valley. Around its shore were waged many of the bloody wars which make up the history of early Aztec struggles and conquests. Upon the eastern shore of this lake was the kingdom of Texcoco, the farthest advanced in civilization of all the Nahuatl tribes. At the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico, it was the center of the highest culture then known to the allied nations which formed the Aztec confederacy. The town of Texcoco still exists, but it is but a comparatively unimportant village.

Three Guarantees, The, which were the principal clauses of the "Plan of Iguala," published Feb. 24, 1820, by Agustín de Iturbide, afterwards emperor of Mexico, were as follows: That all other religions, except that of the Roman Catholic, should be excluded from Mexico; that Mexico should be a limited monarchy, with some member of the then reigning house of Spain upon the throne, the absolute independence of Mexico, with this one restriction of monarchical rule, being recognized; the union of Mexicans and Spaniards in the making and ruling of the new kingdom of Mexico. See MEXICAN FLAG.

Tiburón (*tē'bōō-rōn*), an island in the Gulf of Lower California, lying close to the coast of the state of Sonora, Mexico. Its coast is high and rocky and elevated mountains form its center. For this reason the original Indian inhabitants have maintained their independence and customs, which are very primitive. The island belongs to Mexico, but the inhabitants, who are savages, practically govern themselves.

Tizoc (*tē-sōk'*), seventh king of Mexico (1477-1482), the elder brother of Axayacatl, whom he succeeded, was like his predecessors, a great conqueror. He is said to have subdued fourteen important cities during his short reign of five years. He was grave and severe and made enemies by his haughty bearing, one of whom, the Prince of Ixtapalapa, poisoned him. The latter was publicly executed on the great plaza of Mexico for his crime. Tizoc began the erection of the Great Temple upon the site of the present Cathedral of Mexico.

Tlaxcala (*tlās-kā'lā*) (see p. 462), the once famous republic that held in check the power of the Aztec confederacy, is now the smallest of the Mexican states, having an area of but 1,500 square miles and population of about 200,000. It borders on Hidalgo, Puebla and Mexico. Its chief industries are agriculture, cattle raising, dairying and manufactures. It is surrounded by high mountains, and the climate in general is inclined to be cool. The cultivation of the maguey is carried on extensively throughout the state. Chief towns, Tlaxcala, Apizaco and Huamantla.

Tlaxcala (*tlās-kā'lā*), the capital of the state of the same name, a town of 6,000, was once the center of the power of the republic of Tlaxcala, which defied the strength of the Aztec confederacy in the height of its power. The Tlaxcalans were the first people of importance who threw in their lot with the conqueror, Hernán Cortes, in his march to the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico); and it was principally through their efficient help that he succeeded in overthrowing the power of the confederacy. See TLAXCALA, THE STATE OF.

Toledo (*tō-lā'thō*), **Sebastian de**, Marquis de Mancera, 24th viceroy of New Spain (1664-1673), sent two expeditions to California, neither of which accomplished much. During his administration a plague of pirates troubled the coasts of New Spain, and the viceroy was unable to do anything to prevent their ravages and exactions.

Toluca (*tō-lōōk'á*), the capital of the state of Mexico, on a branch of the National Railways of Mexico, is the center of an extensive trade pertaining to the Valley of Toluca and the lands stretching toward the Pacific Ocean. On account of its high elevation, 8,600 feet above sea level, the climate is always cool and generally agreeable, though it becomes quite cold in winter. The city possesses some of the finest state buildings in the republic and many fine churches and private residences. It was founded in 1533, twelve years after the Spanish conquest, and was part of a grant of land given by the king of Spain to the conqueror, Hernán Cortes. Population 25,000.

Topolobampo (*tō-pōl-ō-bām'pō*), a fine natural port in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, which seems destined to become one of the most important shipping points of the republic, being the Pacific terminus of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway. This port is also known as Port Stillwell.

Tres Marias (*trās mā-rē'ās*), a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, opposite the mouth of the River Santiago, in the territory of Tepic, Mexico, which are at present used as a penal colony by the Mexican government. There are sent many convicts every year, especially from the Capital of

the republic. There are three principal islands in the group, and upon one of these is an excellent lighthouse.

Tula (*tōō'lá*) (the place of rushes), a town of about 3,000 upon the line of the Mexican Central Railway, in the state of Hidalgo, and about 50 miles north of Mexico City. It is now of little importance; but it

was once the greatest city of the Toltecs; and there exist there some very interesting ruins of the Toltec period of occupation. Tula was one of the three great cities of the Toltecs, the others being Tollancingo (Little, or probably New Tollan or Tula) and San Juan Teotihuacan (the City of the Gods).

U

Ulúa (*ōō-lōō'á*), **San Juan de**, an old fort of historical interest situated on a small island in the harbor of Veracruz. At the time of the conquest by Cortes the island was used by the Aztecs, who then held the coast land tributary, as a place of sacrifices. It is said that when the Spaniards found these sacrifices going on the priest, Father Olmedo, who afterwards became famous on account of his part in the conquest, asked the natives who ordered them, to which the answer was given "the Colhuas" (Strong Arms), a name by which the Aztecs were known to the coast people. This name became corrupted into Ulúa, to which was prefixed San Juan, because that place was reached on Saint John's day. The fort of Ulúa was begun in 1582, and the Spaniards kept adding to it and strengthening it for over two centuries, for it was considered the key to Veracruz. It was captured several times by pirates, by the French (1838), Americans (1847) and the allied English

Spanish and French (1865). It is now used as a fortress and prison.

Urbina (*ōōr-bē'nā*), **Luis G.** (1868-), the best of the younger romantic poets of



LUIS G. URBINA

Mexico. In the prominent journals of the capital his name figures more frequently than that of any other of the later poets. His style is clear, his imagery bold and he shows a wonderful mastery of the niceties of the Spanish language. Most of his productions have appeared in the press of the Capital during the past score of years.

Ursula, Bucareli
y. See BUCARELI Y URSULA.

V

Valero, Marquis of. See ZUÑIGA GUZMAN.
Valladares (*vāl-yā-dār'ās*), **Jose Sarmiento.** Count of Moctezuma and Tula, 31st viceroy of Mexico (1696-1701), whose wife was a descendant of the ancient kings of Mexico, made considerable effort to relieve the sufferings of the populace caused by an extensive famine in New Spain. During his administration the Jesuits, in conformity with permission previously given them (See ORTEGA MONTAÑES), set out to convert to Christianity the natives of Cali-

fornia, where they continued to labor until they were expelled from all the Spanish dominions in 1767. On Oct. 20, 1696, Popocatepetl (Mountain of Smoke), the giant volcano that overlooks the Valley of Mexico, and whose snow-capped peak can be seen distinctly from the Capital, burst suddenly into eruption.

Vega, Francisco Cajigal de la. See CAJIGAL!

Vega, Laso de la. See LASO DE LA VEGA.

Velasco (*vā-lās'kō*), **Luis de**, 2d viceroy of New Spain (1550-1564), was so popular with Mexicans and Spaniards alike that, out of love for him, they applied to him the title of "father of the country." He enforced to the letter the laws which had been passed for the protection of the Indians, and he set free 150,000 of the latter who had been enslaved by the Spaniards. He sent a military expedition to Florida, which met with some success, he established a special court for the prosecution of robbers and thieves, inaugurated the University of Mexico (1553), built a hospital for the Indians and in many other ways showed himself a public spirited man.

Velasco (*vā-lās'kō*), **Luis de**, 8th viceroy of New Spain (1590-1595), was son of the second viceroy of New Spain. He interested himself in the industrial development of the country, established woolen factories, sent missionaries among the Indians to the north to teach them the ways of peace and the Christian religion, and he fitted out an expedition which visited New Mexico, which was then the fabled unknown kingdom of great riches, to which the eyes of the Spanish world constantly turned. He made peace with the Chichimeca tribes and sent settlers from other parts of Mexico among them, thus thinking, by their presence and example, to insure the future peace of the country. During his administration the Philippines were made a part of the country of New Spain.

Velasco was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru; but he returned to New Spain, where he occupied the post of 11th viceroy. During his second administration the City of Mexico was flooded, which led to a commission being appointed to study the question of the drainage of the Valley of Mexico. As a result, the drainage works of Huehuetoca were begun, under the direction of a Jesuit priest by the name of Sanchez and a foreign engineer of note named Martinez. Like his father, Velasco passed laws for the protection of the Indians. After having received the title of Marquis of Salinas, Velasco was appointed president of the Council of the Indies.

Venegas, (*vā-nā'gās*), **Francisco Javier de**, 58th viceroy of New Spain (1810-1813), was on his way from Veracruz to Mexico City, to take possession of his office, when the news was brought to him that a revolution had broken out under the leadership of the patriot priest, Miguel Hidalgo of Dolores; and he hastened his journey to the Capital. On arriving there he at once hurried to the theatre of the revolution the troops quartered in Mexico City, and sent after them military forces from other cities. The total forces thus sent to put down the revolution amounted to some 12,000 men. The inquisition and the church in general throughout Mexico sided with

the viceroy and Spanish authority; and Hidalgo and his followers were excommunicated. The viceroy offered a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of the revolutionary leader and his two principal officers, Aldama and Allende, dead or alive. But the torrent of the revolution was too strong to be retarded or arrested in this way. Hidalgo continued his triumphal march; and more forces had to be collected and sent against him. But hundreds of new adherents came into the camp of the revolutionists; and, after capturing Guanajuato, the principal city in his march, Hidalgo headed for Mexico City, with more than 80,000 men under his command. At the battle of Las Cruces, which took place a short distance from the Capital, the forces of the viceroy were defeated and fear reigned in Mexico City. But Hidalgo did not dare to attack the Capital, and shortly afterwards began his retreat northward. His defeat, capture and death form part of the history of the revolutionary leader (see HIDALGO). A plot was laid to seize the viceroy (Aug. 11, 1811) in the Capital, throw him into the hands of the revolutionary leaders and force him to sign such arrangements as they saw fit, but it was discovered, and the leader, Ferrer and others, were executed while many were exiled. The Spanish court, in the Constitution of 1812, guaranteed the liberty of the press and the inviolability of municipal and other elections. These concessions were received with great joy by the liberal party in Mexico, who saw in them the independence of the country foreshadowed. But Venegas, after trying the new laws, was forced to suspend them, as they acted as a breeze to the fire of revolution instead of helping to quench it. The natural result was more discontent than before. Matters going badly at home, Venegas who was one of the first generals of Spain, was recalled to the peninsula as one of the leaders of the struggling Spanish cause. See MORELOS.

Veracruz (*vā'rā-krōōs*) (see, pp. 1303, 2001, 1710 and 1675), the most important of the gulf states of Mexico; bounded by Tamaulipas, Puebla, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi and Chiapas, has an area of 24,000 square miles and a population of 990,000. In general it is inclined toward the Gulf of Mexico, is excessively warm along the coast, temperate farther inland and cold in the mountainous regions which form the western side of the state. The principal cities are Veracruz, Jalapa (the capital), Orizaba, a manufacturing town of considerable importance, Cordoba, Coatepec, the center of the coffee industry, Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico), Minatitlan, Papantla, Tuxpan, San Andres Tuxtla, Tlacoalpan and Alvarado.

Veraguas, Duke of. See COLON DE PORTUGAL.

Verdad (*vār-thāth'*), **Licenciado**, looked upon as the first martyr to Mexican independence, was very active during the administration of the viceroy, Iturrigaray, in propagating ideas of independence, and he was, to a certain extent, protected by the viceroy; but the latter was seized by the Spanish faction in the Capital and shipped back to Spain. Verdad was also seized and imprisoned in the Archbishopal Palace, where reports say that he was poisoned by order of the new viceroy, Pedro de Garibay.

Viga (*vē'gā*), **Canal**, a slow waterway connecting Lake Xochimilco with Lake Texcoco and passing through Mexico City. All day it is teeming with native life, bearing as it does the products of the garden regions to the south of the city to the Capital. The towns along its banks are characteristically Indian, and a trip to Santa Anita, about five miles out, is one always offered to the tourist, as being as typical of the life of the lower class of Mexico as anything to be found so close to the railways and centers of civilization. The Viga lies along the old road to the Hill of the Star (which see), and even before it was necessary to drain the lakes, which were once all on nearly the same level, it was the scene of the great pilgrimages which were made to this famous shrine in the days before the white man had discovered the Americas. It is therefore one of the oldest landmarks in Mexico. Once a year, on Thursday of Easter week, a flower carnival, which is the direct descendant of the feast of Quetzalcoatl, the Fair God, of Toltec and Aztec times, is celebrated. The old heathen custom lasted an Aztec week, and so did its successor; but now it is observed only on one day. Like the olden festival, it begins at sunset and ends about ten o'clock in the morning. See FLOWER FESTIVAL.

Vigil (*vē-hēl'*), **Jose Maria** (1829-1909), journalist, statesman, poet, scholar, editor, publisher and dramatist of note, member of various literary and scientific societies in Mexico and Europe and one of the staunch supporters of the republican cause in Mexico. At the time of his death he was director of the National Library of the Republic, which he organized along modern lines and made one of the greatest of its kind in the New World. He was several times, in revolutionary days, imprisoned for the outspoken manner in which he expressed his political beliefs, and he suffered exile to the United States for the same cause. While there he published a revolutionary paper in San Francisco called the "Nuevo Mundo."

He was editor of various journals in Mexico during the years previous to his becoming director of the National Library, and during all this time he was a factor of much importance in the politics of the country. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of literature in Mexico, a task for which he was especially well fitted, for, as a literary critic, few have excelled him in Mexico. His poems have been collected into a large volume entitled *Realities and Illusions*, and his most noted dramas into another, *Flowers of Anahuac*. His best critical work is, *Literary Impressions of Lope de Vega*; his best history is to be found in the monumental work, *Mexico Throughout the Centuries*, of which it forms the fifth volume.

Villa Manrique, Marquis de. See MANRIQUE.

Villalon, Agustin Ahumada y. See AHUMADA Y VILLALON.

Villena, Marquis of. See CABRERA Y BOBADILLA.

Vizarron y Eguiarreta (*vē'sār-rōn'ē gē-ār-rā'tā*), **Juan Antonio de** (1734-1740), 37th viceroy of New Spain, was very charitable and gave untiring attention to the Indians during the terrible plague which visited the country during his administration and which carried off, according to Father Alegre, two-thirds of the natives. New missions were established in Texas, New Mexico and California and a determined effort made to convert the natives to Christianity. The output of the mines continued to increase notably and new placer and other mineral deposits were discovered in northern Mexico and Arizona. Our Lady of Guadalupe was declared patron saint of the Mexican people. See GUADALUPE.

Volador (*vōl'ā-thōr*), **The**, popularly known as "The Thieves' Market," was, some years ago, the largest market in Mexico City, but is now degenerated into a place for the sale of anything that the merchant may care to buy and again dispose of. But on account of its history this place is of great interest. It originally was part of the ground belonging to the new palace of Moctezuma II. After the conquest it fell to the share of the conqueror, Cortes, in whose family it remained for over 200 years, when it became the property of the City of Mexico. For many years after the conquest it was the scene of popular bull fights and cock fights. It was called the "Thieves' Market" because there, some years ago, many receivers of stolen goods carried on their trade. This accounts for the vast variety of articles that are there offered for sale.

W

Water Rat. See AHUIZOTL.

X

Xicaca (*hē-kā'ká*), the goddess of the waters (see REMEDIOS). Near Cuatlenchan, Mexico, is the huge prostrate form of what is said to be the Goddess of the Waters. It is over 18 feet in length and measures 13 feet in circumference. It is therefore noted as being the largest statue of prehistoric times known to exist in Mexico.

Xicotencatl (*hē'kōn-tān'kātł*), a young and very brave chief of the Tlaxcalans, who fought valiantly in defense of his country against the Spaniards under the conqueror, Herando Cortes. The Tlaxcalans were defeated, but only after a desperate resistance and they became the allies of the Spaniards and their assistance contributed greatly to the downfall of the Aztec empire.

Xochicalco (*sō'chē-kāl'kō*), a famous ruin, probably of Aztec times, a short distance from Cuernavaca, Mexico. The remains cover the top of an extensive hill, which has been cut and terraced on a gigantic scale. On the top of this is the remains of a large building made of cut stone, literally covered over with hieroglyphics, among these being that of the water-rat, which would seem to indicate that this building had either been

built or repaired during the reign of Ahuizotl. See AHUIZOTL.

Xochimilco (*sō-chē-mēl'kō*), a lake and town in the Valley of Mexico, which have been the scenes of many stirring events. The town is cut through with waterways, and, as its inhabitants are principally Indians, who still dress in a primitive manner, it presents a very interesting sight. During the early wars of the Mexicans with the neighboring nations and tribes, the Xochimilcans were at first opposed to the Aztecs, but, being defeated, they became part of the Aztec confederacy, to which they rendered excellent service.

Xolotl (*sō-lōtł'*), a half legendary, half-historical character who figures in early Mexican history. He was the leader of the Chichimecas in their wanderings from the fabled city of Amaquemecan to the town of Tula, Mexico. In mythology of the Nahuatl he is credited with having been the creator of woman. According to the same tradition he espoused the woman of his own creation, and they became the first parents of the Mexican race.

Y

Yermo (*yār'mō*), **Gabriel**, a rich sugar planter who captured the viceregal palace in Mexico City, in 1808 seized the viceroy, Jose de Iturrigaray, and his family, put them in prison, and later shipped them back to Spain. This event is of importance be-

cause it may be said to be the beginning of the revolution which ended in Mexico's securing her independence of Spanish rule.

Yturbide. See ITURBIDE.

Yucatan. See pp. 2126 and 1217.

Z

Zacatecas (*sā'cā-tā'kās*) (see p. 2128), one of the greatest mining states of Mexico, bounded by Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Durango and Tepic, has an area of 26,000 square miles and a population of 500,000. Chief industries, agriculture and mining. Principal cities,

Zacatecas, the capital and chief mining and commercial center, Fresnillo, Pinos, Sombrerete and Ciudad Garcia. The climate ranges from temperate to cool.

Zacatecas (*sā'cā-tā'kās*) (the place where the zacate grows), the capital of the state of the same name, is situated in a narrow

cañon, 8,100 feet above sea level. Owing to its height it is never excessively warm, and in winter it is quite cold. It is one of the most noted mining centers in the republic, and one of the oldest silver districts. Surrounding the city are vast deposits of low-grade silver ore awaiting modern mining methods to make of this camp one of the most important in the world. The Panuco, Veta Grande and Zacatecas are three of the oldest and best known mines in this district. Even in early Spanish times Zacatecas was a center for the pottery manufacturing trade; and it still maintains this reputation. Being a great mining center, Zacatecas has a number of important reduction works, most of them, however, of ancient models and processes. The first discovery of silver in Zacatecas was made in 1546, and two years later the present city was founded. On account of the great richness of the mines, Zacatecas soon took rank with the foremost mining districts in New Spain, a position it continues to hold. Population 40,000.

Zaragoza (*sā'rá-gōs'á*), **Antonio** (1855-), lawyer, journalist and poet of the modern Romantic school. In Mexico he is classed with Peza, Rosas, Flores and Acuña. He has a fervid imagination and the power of making common subjects take upon themselves a strange beauty, which endears him to the Mexican people. Most of his literary work has appeared in various newspapers and literary journals.

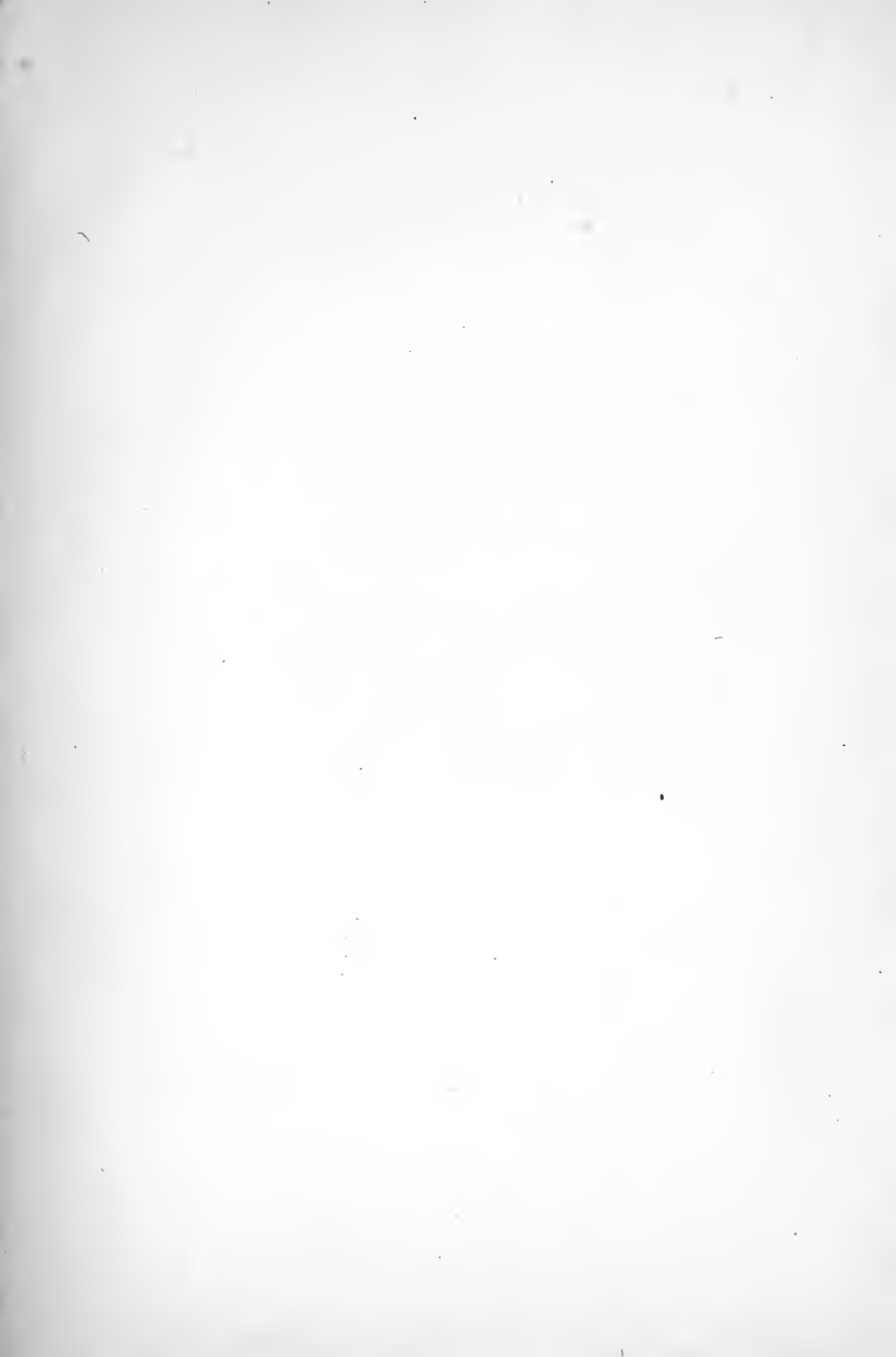
Zumarraga (*sōō-mūr'rá-gā'*), **Juan de**, first bishop and first archbishop of Mexico. He arrived in Mexico in 1527, was elected bishop in 1530 and archbishop in 1545. He was noted for his religious zeal and his

fanaticism which made him destroy all the manuscript of the Aztecs that he could get his hands on. Of these he made great piles and burned them on the public plaza of Mexico City. Thus perished the most valuable records of the Aztec people, the means by which we would, in all probability, have been able to look more closely into their more remote history.

Zuñiga (*sōōn'yē-gā'*) y **Acevedo, Gaspar de**, Count of Monterey, 9th viceroy of New Spain (1595-1603), adopted a very despotic attitude toward the Indians, forcing them to live on lands in the country and prohibiting them to live together in towns or villages, as had been their custom, thus bringing them to the verge of revolution and leaving a legacy of trouble to future viceroys. He sent exploring expeditions to California and New Mexico. During his administration Monterey in Mexico and Monterey in California were founded and named after the viceroy.

Zuñiga, Alvaro Manrique de. See MANRIQUE.

Zuñiga (*sōōn'yē-gā'*) **Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Baltasar de**, Duke of Arion and Marquis of Valero, 35th viceroy of New Spain (1716-1722). During this administration a war broke out between France and Spain (1719); the former took Pensacola and the Spanish fort in Texas, thus forcing the priests to retreat to Coahuila; but, on the withdrawal of the French, they again entered the country, taking up their headquarters at Espiritu Santo. Nicolas Camacho, an Indian from San Juan del Rio, attempted to assassinate the viceroy in the streets of the Capital, but was unsuccessful.





FEB 17 1910

One copy del. to Cat. Div.

FEB 17 1910

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 017 507 618 9

